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Ipswich	6 40	...	...	8 48	
Bentley	...	...	8 21	...	
Manningtree	6 56	...	8 34	...	
Ardleigh	7 4	...	8 42	...	4 0
Colchester	7 15	...	8 52	...	
Sudbury	...	8 13	...	...	
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London, November, 1894.

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Best Lambton Wallsend or South Hetton	26/-
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Best Bright House	23/-
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EVERYTHING NEW, PRETTY, AND FASCINATING.

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	Daily.		Sunday
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Yarmouth ... dep.	6 47	10 10	...
Norwich ... "	7 35	11 0	...
Harwich ... "	6 40	9 25	6 50
Ipswich ... "	7 35	10 17	7 35
		p.m.	
Peterboro' ... "	10 20	1 55	10 5
Rugby ... arr.	11 37	3 38	12 13
	p.m.		p.m.
Birmingham (New Street) ... "	1 20	4 45	1 43
Liverpool (Lime Street) ... "	2 35	6 30	4 5
Manchester (London Road) ... "	2 30	7 28	4 5
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Manchester (London Road) ... dep.	8 30	2 10	11 45
Liverpool (Lime Street) ... "	7 40	2 0	11 30
Birmingham (New Street) ... "	9 20	4 0	12 50
			p.m.
Rugby ... "	11 0	5 2	2 35
	p.m.		
Peterboro' ... arr.	12 40	6 25	4 50
Ipswich ... "	3 52	8 51	7 28
Harwich ... "	7 45	9 35	8 23
Norwich ... "	3 50	9 55	2 0
Yarmouth ... "	5 5	...	3 0

At Rugby the trains are in connection with the main line express trains of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

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The route to the English Lake District from Cambridge or Peterboro' is *viâ* Rugby, Preston, and thence either *viâ* Carnforth and the Furness Railway, or *viâ* Oxenholme and Kendal to Windermere or *viâ* Penrith to Keswick.

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LOCAL CENTRE EXAMINATIONS.

LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING FORMS OF APPLICATIONS FROM CANDIDATES, JANUARY 31st, 1895. See Syllabus A.

LOCAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

LAST DAY FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION FROM SCHOOLS and TEACHERS of MUSIC, FEBRUARY 28th, 1895. See Syllabus B.

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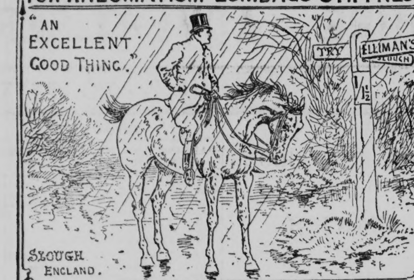

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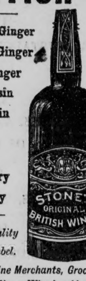

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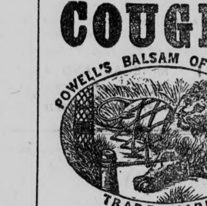

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A TRAGIC MYSTERY.

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

BY

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER XII.

BAL-MASQUE.

On the night of January 19, 1882, there was unwonted stir and bustle on East Fourteenth-street. The windows of the Academy of Music were all alight, the adjoining streets swarmed with a crowd on foot and in carriages, and the rhythmical beat of music sounded from within above the tumultuous roar and confusion of the throng outside. It was a clear, cold night, such as makes the steps and the spirits lively. But what was going on? Did any prima-donna, even the only Patti herself, even attract so vast and promiscuous an audience? And what were these figures, clad in grotesque or brilliant costumes, and with masks on their faces, who filled the hacks and carriages, and were continually alighting at the entrance and disappearing at the door? Was this an opera in which the entire body of spectators played and dressed the parts?

It was something of that kind, for it was the annual French ball—one of the few surviving picturesque features of New York life. It occupies a unique position among metropolitan amusements; its end and aim being as innocent and beneficent as those of the charity ball, and the fashionable world being still, to a large extent, either secretly or openly its patrons; while at the same time the lights of the nether world, who, during the rest of the year, suffer involuntary eclipse within their apportioned limits, shine out on this simple occasion with a sinister and exultant brilliancy, and strive to make amends to themselves for their three hundred and sixty-four days' pariah hood. Such a contrast and combination are not seen elsewhere; and it is no marvel that the French masqued ball is looked forward to with intense curiosity by one-half of the community, and with undisguised eagerness by the other. In that vast ball-room, vice and respectability, if they do not go arm in arm, at least stand shoulder to shoulder: and possibly the impartial observer (could there be such a one) might smile a little sadly to find that the points of difference between the two opposing elements should appear so few, and the points of resemblance so many.

But, leaving aside the ethical aspects of the spectacle, it would be difficult to exaggerate its fascination as a mere feast to the eye and ear. The mighty hall is glorious with drapery of flags and sparkle of lights, a glowing splendour of colour and effulgence. The broad semicircular sweep of boxes and balconies is alive with the flutter of lace, the sheen of silk and satin, the waving of feathers and the gleam of jewellery. On the spacious floor the scene is still more brilliantly bewildering. There gaiety lays aside restraint, and prudence forgets to be reserved. The blaze of lights encompasses and shines down upon an area swarming with rainbow tints and gaudy with gold and tinsel. The radiance is caught up and multiplied by the facets of precious gems, and by eyes not less bright in hue and lustre. Fantastic headgear and grotesque masks sway and mingle, the flotsam and jetsam of a human sea: gay dominoes flutter, rich robes rustle, glance flashes to glance in challenge and reply, white shoulders shine and shapely arms rise and fall; a thousand shifting forms, graceful, stately, comic, awkward, are meeting, parting, swinging, flying, changing in a polychromatic chaos. Here are knights in armour, gallant cavaliers, motley clowns, checkered harlequins, queens and gypsies, pages and paladins, flower-girls and goddesses, wild Indians and water nymphs—all the characters that imagination could suggest or fancy describe. Strangely contrasting with this carnival attire were the black dress coats and white shirt fronts of various unmasked guests, who strayed across the floor and lounged against the walls. Here and there a circle of onlookers formed round a group of the more fantastic and reckless dancers, and their cheers, jeers, laughter, and hubbub floated up to the lofty roof, and were absorbed and lost in the throbbing tones of musical melody that flowed through all and over all, intoxicating the brain and firing the blood, stimulating, harmonising and transfiguring everything. The pendant banners trembled, and the warm air was rich with indistinguishable perfumes.

From before nine o'clock until long after midnight the crowd continued to argument, and the fun to grow faster and more furious. In the streets without, the vehicles were massed so thickly that one could have crossed from side to side by walking on their roofs. Innumerable were cries, oaths, complaints and objurgations proceeding from the drivers of those jammed and struggling conveyances; and the policemen on duty had need of iron lungs and endurance, adamantine firmness and inperturbable temper, to keep the mass in anything approaching to order, and to provide those who were trying to get in with an opportunity to overcome the opposition of those who were struggling to get away.

One of these vehicles, a handsome private coupé, demands our particular attention. It was in the line of approach, and would probably arrive at the entrance in less than ten minutes. Its occupants were two women, one clad in an orange, the other in a blue domino; and at this moment they were conversing earnestly together in the French language.

"You are quite sure you understand what you are to do, Elise?" said the blue domino.

"Perfectly, madame. And, at the worst, I do not see how there can be any danger."

"Ah! if my husband were to discover our expedition!" exclaimed the blue domino, with a nervous movement of the shoulders.

"We need not fear that; there can be no doubt that he went to Philadelphia by the evening train. He cannot return before to-morrow."

"I cannot feel easy. I should have told him everything. I wish I had!"

"The letter was particular in saying that he must know nothing about it."

"Ah! but a letter that is anonymous! If the writer meant honestly, why should he not sign his name? Besides, I cannot imagine what it is that he would say to me. Louis is dead, and there is no one else but my husband; yet the letter says, 'to give you important news of one very near to you.' Who can it be?"

"That we shall soon find out, madame," replied she who was called Elise; "and at all events no harm can come to you. The person—whoever he is—will speak to the orange domino, who wears a diamond in her left ear and a ruby in her right. You have caused me to dress myself in that way: so it is to me that he will address himself, and if I find what he has to say is really of importance I will excuse myself for a moment and we can put our scheme in execution. If, on the contrary, he is an impostor, it will be easy for us to give him the slip, and retire."

"Well," said the other with an anxious sigh, "I will hope that no calamity may occur. For heaven's sake, Elise, be careful to make no mistake. Do you remember the directions as to where you are to meet him?"

"Trust me, I have them by heart. And now, here we are!"

The carriage stopped as she spoke, and an attendant in the dress of a *Mousquetaire* opened the door. The ladies alighted and hastened up the steps, over which a red carpet had been thrown. Passing through the door, where their tickets were taken by another costumed official, they made their way to the ladies' drawing-room, and thence to the balcony, whence they desired to take a preliminary inspection of the house and company, and, if possible, to pick out the person whom they were to meet—for he had minutely described the fashion of his disguise.

At first the spectacle impressed them as one of mere gorgeous confusion and intricate movement, amid which it was impossible to distinguish separate figures. By degrees, however, they became somewhat accustomed to the splendid turmoil, and were able to discriminate between the dancers and the on-lookers, and then to pick out certain noticeable individuals. But they looked in vain for the man in the white doublet and hose, with the blue star on his back and the empty bird-cage in his hand, such being the costume of the unknown writer of the letter. It was a dress likely to be conspicuous even in so bewildering an assemblage as this: nevertheless, if he had as yet arrived, he escaped their scrutiny. But it was only a quarter past eleven; and the appointed hour was still fifteen minutes distant.

While Elise and the lady in the blue domino were thus occupied, two persons entered the box adjoining theirs, and sat down there. One of them was a rather thin man with a slight stoop in his shoulders; he wore ordinary dress and had a black silk mask over the upper part of his face, and carried a black domino thrown across his arm. The other was a big, clumsy follow, with a coarse red face and a huge good-humoured mouth. He wore no pretence of disguise, but had on a rough and extremely shabby overcoat, a knit woollen comforter round his thick neck; and an incredibly dirty pair of buckskin driving gloves on his hands. He looked like a hack-driver out of the street, and he was, in fact, no other than our old friend McBride.

"Now," said McBride's companion, as soon as they were seated, "you must use your eyes and pick him out. You're quite sure it was him you saw at the entrance?"

"That I am then, and no error," returned the hackman, confidently. "I know'd him as quick as I clapped eyes on him. 'Twas the man himself—height, weight, gray whiskers, and all. 'Twas him I drove that Saturday night before New Year's, and no other at all!"

"How did you see his face? Didn't he wear a mask?"

"That he did, sir; but 'twas this way: I was standin' there on the steps, bein' just settled with my fare, and puttin' the change in my purse, when he drives up in a hansom and jumps out 'right forninst me. He had his domino on then—a red one it was—and the mask on his face, but he took a roll of notes out of his pocket, and lookin' for a dollar bill amongst 'em, he shoves up the mask on his forehead out of the way. I suspected him afore, but I knew him then, as well as I know the taste of a glass of whisky."

"It's lucky I happened to be on hand," muttered the thin man, half to himself. "It was just a chance; I dropped in on my way down to the office. He didn't have the woman with him, you say?" he added.

"He had not, sir; leastways she wasn't in the hansom with him, but mebbe he came here to meet her."

"I'd like to know what he did come here for, by the way," muttered the other; "and I'll find out, too, if my luck continues. Can't you see him yet?"

"Faith, 'tis as bad as tryin' to count the stars when you're drunk!" said McBride, screwing up his eyes and drawing his brows together. "'Twould be a tough job enough if they'd all of 'em stand still; but movin' around that way—I can't do it, young man, and that's all about it."

"Come downstairs again, then," said the thin man; "we may come across him in the halls or on the floor;" and rising abruptly he led the way out, moving with a sort of shambling gait, while the hackman stumped heavily after him.

The lady in the blue domino followed their departure with startled eyes, and then laid an agitated grasp on her companion's arm.

"Elise," she said, "I am almost sure I have heard that cabman's voice before, and I half believe I recognise him. Did he not say something about the Saturday night before New Year's?"

"That he drove someone on that night? Yes, but what of it?"

"*Mon Dieu!* don't you remember it was on that night that my husband and I went . . . . Ah! let us go home at once. If this should be he, I am lost!"

"How so? I do not understand you, madam."

"Assuredly it is not difficult. He said that he saw the man whom he drove that night standing on the steps this evening. If that be so, my husband is here at this moment; probably he has heard that I am here and is looking for us. There is no time to lose; quick, let us return at once, before he finds us."

"Indeed, madame," said Elise, in a reassuring tone, "I am sure you are quite mistaken. Even if your husband were here, it would be impossible for him to recognise you; but there is no reason to suppose that he is within one hundred miles of us. As for your recognising the cabman, they talk all alike, and look very much alike, too. And just think how many scores of cabmen must have driven gentlemen about on the Saturday before New Year's; it is certainly not likely that, of them all, this should have been the one who drove you. Look there!" she exclaimed, suddenly breaking off, and pointing down on the floor. "No—there! under the great flag at the corner of the stage. There he is—white doublet, blue star, bird-cage and all. Come, madame, since you have risked so much, do not let us give up at the last moment! Remember that it is I who am to speak with him."

"It is fortunate," returned the other in a tremulous tone. "I am so alarmed I could do nothing, no matter how great the urgency. I do not comprehend, Elise, how you can be so self-possessed. You are even different from usual."

"I feel different," answered the girl, laughing and rising. "My mask makes me feel free. It is as if I were invisible. I am afraid of nothing and of nobody. I never realised till now how delightful it is to be emancipated from one's self. People who are tired of the world should put on masks; it would relieve them as much as suicide, and they could return to themselves when they choose, which suicides cannot. I am sure this must be the reason why the French ball is so popular."

"It is horrible!" returned the lady in the blue domino, dismally; "I wish I was safe away from it."

Nevertheless, she permitted her companion to lead her down stairs, and on to the floor of the great ball-room. Here they threaded their way in and out as best they might, until they found themselves near that part of the hall which had been designated as the trysting-place. This was on the right-hand side of the stage, about four paces beyond the first stage-box. It had the advantage of being somewhat removed from the throng of revellers; and, as Elise at once perceived, it was also desirable for another reason. A broad piece of red baize was stretched from the edge of the box to one of the flies further up the stage, serving as a temporary partition wall between the stage and the outer regions behind the scenes; but also affording an excellent place of concealment, from behind which a person could hear all that was said on the hither side of it.

Rapidly explaining this circumstance to the lady in the blue domino, Elise looked about for an aperture through which the hiding-place might be reached, and she soon found a crevice between two of the upright beams supporting the awning, veiled by a curtain of drapery, and just wide enough to admit a person slipping through it. The two ladies passed through accordingly, and proceeded amid odds and ends of scenery and other theatrical lumber to the rear of the red baize partition. Here she left her ensconced in a sort of accidental inclosure of "flats" and packing-cases and returned to the stage, where she found the personage in the white doublet awaiting her, his bird-cage in his hand.

She passed slowly in front of him without appearing to notice him, but as soon as he caught sight of her, he approached, scrutinised her carefully for a moment, and then said, stepping in front of her, "Good evening, orange flower! Have you seen my parrot?"

"I have," replied Elsie. "And it told me I should find Sugar-loaf here."

"So here we are!" replied the white doublet.

This intellectual bit of dialogue had been prescribed beforehand by the writer of the anonymous letter to complete the identification of the interlocutors to one another, and prevent any possibility of mistake.

As soon as the words had been spoken, the stranger continued in an undertone, "It is all right. Come with me to a place where we can talk at our ease."

"No!" said Elise, in a disguised tone, but promptly and decidedly. "You must speak here or not at all. What do you want with me?" She had withdrawn a few steps, and now stood within a few inches of the baize partition, on the other side of which the lady in the blue domino was ensconced.

"Just as you like," rejoined the other, coming close to her. "It is more to your interest than to mine that we should not be overheard. I want to speak to you about a person called Louis Hanier."

The girl was silent a moment, then she said quietly, "Well, I am listening."

"I know the nature of your relations with him, and it depends upon me whether they are made known to everyone. Do you understand?"

"I had no relations with him which I should be unwilling to have known. Is that all you have to tell me?"

"It is no use taking that tone with me," replied the man. "I know what I am talking about. Hanier was your lover. It was a suspicion of that fact that caused your husband to dismiss him some years ago. You continued to receive him secretly. At your last meeting with him, shortly before his death, you were seen to embrace him—him, a man who had been your butler! You were in the habit of giving him presents. The last present you gave him was . . . shall I go on?"

"If you please," was the answer, still in an indifferent tone.

"Very well; it was a silver cigarette case belonging to your husband. You see, I know what I am talking about."

"That may be, but I do not see your object in saying it."

"Let me tell you a little more then. Your husband, for a reason of which you were not then aware, happened to want that cigarette case a short time after you had given it to Hanier. He asked you for it; you were frightened and tried to persuade him that it was lost; but finally his questions and determination cowed you, and you confided the whole truth to him."

"What truth?" inquired Elise.

"That you had given the box to Hanier and that he was your lover."

"That is false!" said the girl, calmly.

Her self-possession and intrepidity apparently irritated the other; for he replied sternly, and in a voice no longer disguised as heretofore, "You know it is the truth, and I will show you that I know it. On the evening after your confession to your husband, you and he went together in a hack to Hanier's house. It was closed up for the night; but you obtained admittance, leaving your husband in the hack. You told Hanier that everything was discovered; and, at your entreaty, he gave you back the silver box. You then drove back with your husband, and went into your house with him."

"Go on!" said the girl. Her manner had altered during the last few moments, and she was listening more intently than before, and fixed a searching gaze upon the man in front of her.

"Your husband had recovered his box," the latter resumed, "and so far he was content; but Hanier's existence remained a continual danger to him. In the first place, Hanier might have become acquainted with the secret contents of the box, and might thereby do him serious harm in certain important respects; and in the second place, Hanier had it in his power to disgrace him socially by disclosing your intrigue. These were your husband's motives for doing what he did. I suppose you don't wish me to tell you what that was?"

"That is the only part of your story about which I feel any curiosity," returned the girl, with a tranquil air.

The other gazed at her in manifest astonishment. "I must say," he broke out at length, "that you have more nerve than I gave you credit for. But it will not save you. I suppose you think that I am merely giving you hearsay, instead of facts that can be proved. But you shall judge of that." Here he stepped closer and put his mouth almost to the girl's ear. "Your husband went back to Hanier's that night," he whispered, "and shot him down in cold blood. He is a murderer, and I have only to tell others what I have told you to get him convicted and hanged."

(To be continued.)

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FOOTBALL NOTES.

[By HALF-BACK.]

The visitors at the Portman Road ground on Saturday last were treated to as stiff a fight as has yet been witnessed there this season. The Town Club, last season, went through their list of engagements without a single draw in any match, but now we have already to record two during the past two months, both of which were the final results of good hard fought games, although, undoubtedly, in each case the wearers of the stripes had the greater part of the play in the field. On Saturday bad luck, combined with extraordinary goal-keeping, prevented the local men from scoring a win, which, considering the fine form which the team displayed, they ought to have done.

Once the lads got into their stride there appeared to be only one team in it, but ill-luck early commenced to interfere with them. A free-kick was soon awarded them near the enemy's goal, and the ball was actually placed in the net, but the referee simultaneously blew his whistle because the Woodville men were not observing a proper distance from the ball, and so the point was not allowed. In this action, of course, Mr. Kemp was right, but one or two of his decisions on Saturday were certainly surprising ones. On one occasion the Woodville custodian saved a hot shot by fisting over the cross-bar, and, to everyone's surprise the referee awarded a goal kick instead of a corner, as should have been the case, such a mistake being altogether inexplicable. Nothing is more unpleasant to me than to complain of a referee, whose duties are very arduous, and often thankless, yet their actions must, of course, be open to criticism as well as a player's.

The Town half-back line were in grand form, F. Turner appearing in something like his old brilliancy, whilst Haward and Woods were invariably too much for the Woodville forwards. Walford still continues to improve, his heading and tackling being particularly smart, but he has not yet acquired the full back's kick. Catchpole was early disabled, and although he pluckily remained on the field for some time, yet had eventually to retire, a piece of ill-fortune which also befell one of the visitors' forwards. Ratcliff and Stanley Turner performed brilliantly, while Oxborrow, although not in his best fettle, stuck gamely to his work all through. Cotton, the reserve forward, did very well after Catchpole's retirement, but previously was all at sea. Cornell was handicapped by a previous slight injury, but Baker, his *vis-a-vis*, performed in a splendid manner, and undoubtedly saved his side from defeat.

Lowestoft Town did very well to beat Beccles College by three goals to none on Saturday. The seasiders are making big endeavours to take their rank amongst the senior teams of the county, and although the sport finds plenty of followers in the town, the quality of the play is very slow to improve. The Kirkley team has certainly shown the better form of the two up to the present, but it appears that the Town men are now beginning to pull themselves together. The Collegians are no mean opponents for the Lowestoftians to beat.

The Norwich Churchmen did remarkably well to run the Claptonians within a single goal in the English Cup game, at Norwich, but considering the poor form shown by the visitors the initials ought to have won, but the last few minutes' play appears to have done the trick.

As I anticipated, Long Melford fell an easy prey to Haverhill Town, who did even better than their fellow-townsmen, the Rovers, winning the match by four goals to nil. The Melfordians have started their career in the West Suffolk League in a very inauspicious manner, having had four points taken out of them in their first two engagements. The glory of this club, which once held the Suffolk Senior Cup, has evidently departed, and other young West Suffolk clubs are completely overrunning them. This, however, appears to be the inevitable fate of the majority of amateur clubs.

The Ipswich Middle School Past and Present are scarcely keeping up their reputation, and on Saturday could only beat St. Mary Stoke, although playing upon their own ground, by four goals to one. It will certainly require a better show than this after Christmas to carry the team through to the final stage as last season. Surely it was not form like this that beat Colchester Town by 12 goals to one.

Leiston and Saxmundham, at Leiston, played a pointless draw. Orwell Works came a cropper before the men of Brantham by no less than eight goals to one. The result of the match was wholly unexpected, and requires some explaining away. The Town Reserves found the Artillerymen four goals too good for them at Broom Hill. Cowell's men did well to beat Landguard Fort by three goals to two at Gyppeswick Park. Nacton beat Holly Lodge, 10—0; Ipswich Town 3rd beat Wickham Market, 3—1; and Felixstowe beat Walton Foresters, 4—1.

Ipswich lovers of the sport will have another opportunity of witnessing what will probably prove an extremely interesting match this afternoon, when the 1st Coldstream Guards pay the Town a visit. A good military team is sure to draw, and therefore I expect with confidence to see a bumping gate if the weather is at all promising. Beside, the 1st Coldstreams have not yet been beaten this season. The Town will be minus the services of Catchpole, whose knee is not quite right yet. Cowell's first eleven will be engaged at Stowmarket this afternoon.

Everton failed to win their return engagement with Small Heath on Saturday, the score at the call of time being four goals all. Sunderland, on the other hand, succeeded in taking a couple of points out of Wolverhampton Wanderers at Sunderland, but had to work hard for them. Other matches in the First Division of the League were:—Notts Forest beat Derby County, 2—1; Blackburn Rovers beat Bolton Wanderers, 3—0; Sheffield Wednesday beat Aston Villa, 1—0; West Bromwich Albion beat Sheffield United, 1—0; and Burnley beat Liverpool, 3—0. On Monday, West Bromwich Albion and Bolton Wanderers played a draw, 1—1. The table revised to date is as under:—

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	Drn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Everton	11	8	1	2	39	17	18
Sheffield United	12	7	3	2	24	15	16
Sunderland	9	7	1	1	26	10	15
Preston North End	11	6	2	3	19	13	15
Blackburn Rovers	11	5	2	4	24	18	14
Sheffield Wednesday	10	6	4	0	20	18	12
Burnley	11	4	4	3	20	18	11
Aston Villa	11	5	5	1	28	16	11
Notts Forest	10	5	5	0	17	21	10
Small Heath	11	3	4	4	22	27	10
West Bromwich Albion	10	3	4	3	18	17	9
Wolverhampton W.	11	4	7	0	18	25	8
Bolton Wanderers	12	2	7	3	17	24	7
Liverpool	12	1	7	4	13	31	6
Derby County	9	1	6	2	10	23	4
Stoke	9	1	6	2	11	25	4

In the second division matches on Saturday, Woolwich Arsenal beat Notts County, thus taking three points this season out of the English Cup holders. There is hope for London professionalism yet. Other matches were Newton Heath beat Manchester City 5—2, and Bury beat Newcastle United 4—1. On Monday Notts County scored a win at the expense of Rotherham Town 2—1, which latter team was again beaten the following day by Bury 3—2. The second division table, revised to date, is here given—

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Bury	11	10	1	0	35	14	20
Notts County	10	6	2	2	22	13	14
Grimsby Town	11	7	4	0	38	24	14
Woolwich Arsenal	10	5	3	2	25	24	12
Burton Swifts	10	6	4	0	22	16	12
Newton Heath	8	4	1	3	22	13	11
Darwen	9	5	3	1	23	9	11
Newcastle United	10	4	3	3	27	31	11
Burton Wanderers	9	4	4	1	14	15	9
Manchester City	12	4	7	1	32	35	9
Walsall Town Swifts	9	4	5	0	14	20	8
Lincoln City	8	3	5	0	17	29	6
Rotherham Town	12	3	9	0	20	31	5
Burslem Port Vale	9	2	6	1	8	18	5
Leicester Fosse	8	1	5	2	16	22	4
Crewe Alexandra	8	1	7	0	9	30	2

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BIRTH.

SPALDING.—4th November, the wife of Alfred Spalding, 37, Westgate Street, Ipswich, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOLLAND—LAWRANCE.—23rd October, at St. Mary's Church, Bungay, by the Rev. William Allan, D.D., Arthur Julian, son of George Holland, Hill Farm, Earsham, to Minnie Lawrance, granddaughter of the late George Catchpole, of Bungay.

RANSON—GREEN.—7th November, at St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, by the Rev. F. Haslewood, George, youngest son of Mr. John Ranson, the Elms, Little Blakenham, to Caroline, fourth daughter of Mr. George Green, Providence Street, Ipswich.

DEATHS.

BALLS.—26th October, at 3, High Street, Ipswich, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Aaron Balls, aged 74 years.

BOWERS.—3rd November, at Little Wyckes Bishop Street, after a long affliction, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of William Bowers, aged 60 years.

BANYARD.—4th November, Eliza Banyard, the beloved mother of Eliza Masters, at the Borough Asylum Lodge, Ipswich.

BARKER.—7th November, at Coddenham, after a long affliction, borne with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. Charles Barker, formerly of East Bergholt, aged 42 years.

BIRCHAM.—7th November, at Meadow View, London Road, Halesworth, after a short illness, Emily, relict of the late Robert Benjamin Bircham, of Hedenham, Suffolk, aged 75.

CHALKER.—5th November, H. R. Chalker, auctioneer, St. Matthew's Street, Ipswich.

CAGE.—1st November, at Westerfield, Flora, daughter of George and Charlotte Mary Cage, aged six months.

DICKINSON.—31st October, at 53, Key Street, Lily Mabel, the beloved daughter of William Henry and Sarah Dickinson, aged 11 months.

DAWES.—2nd November, at Aldham, in his 78th year, William Dawes, upwards of 40 years the faithful servant of the late Benjamin Mason, Esq., Poplar Hall. Greatly respected.

FROST.—4th November, Martha Elizabeth, the youngest and beloved daughter of William and Mary Frost, of Gainsborough Lane, Ipswich.

GEDNEY.—5th November, at Fressingfield, John Chaston Gedney, aged 74 years.

GAME.—24th October, at London, after a painful affliction, in her 55th year, Susannah, the beloved wife of Henry Game, and eldest daughter of the late John Fenton, of Ipswich.

HAME.—5th November, at Lowestoft, John Browne Hame (Jack), grandson of the late Rev. John Browne, of Wrentham, fell asleep, in the 9th year of his age.

HARRISS.—7th November, at 2, Providence Terrace, Cauldwell Hall Road, Lilian Rebecca, the beloved and only child of William and Clara Harriss, aged 4 years and 11 months.

HILL.—24th October, at 24, Bartholomew Street, Sarah, widow of the late Sergt.-Major James Hill, St. John's, Ipswich.

IVES.—30th October, at the Vine Hotel, Great Bardfield, Henry Ives, for 40 years a resident of Great Yeldham, aged 80 years.

KEER.—4th September, at Danewirke, New Zealand, George, third son of late Francis Keer, of Raydon, Orford, aged 66 years.

LOVETT.—31st October, at Eye, George Lovett, of Thorndon, and only brother of James Lovett, of Ipswich, in his 71st year.

LEWIS.—2nd November, at his residence, Eastgate Street, Harwich, after a short illness, Mr. John Lewis, aged 75 years.

MARTIN.—4th November, at Rectory Road, Ipswich, James Edward, infant son of Charles and Eliza Martin, aged 10 weeks.

PECK.—29th October, at Debenham, Susan Peck, widow of the late James Peck, aged 73 years.

PRIKE.—2nd November, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Joseph Prike, of Walsham-le-Willows, aged 79 years.

READ.—4th November, at 8, Old Cardinal Street, Ipswich, Jane, the beloved wife of William Read, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Peake, of Woodbridge.

SPICER.—29th October, at Hedenham, Rosa Emma, the beloved wife of Alfred Spicer, and eldest daughter of Charles Tooley, of Needham, Norfolk, aged 24 years.

WOOLLARD.—1st November, at East Bergholt, Jeremiah, the beloved husband of Elizabeth Woollard, aged 64.

WILSON.—5th November, at 6, St. Nicholas Street, Ipswich, Martha Wilson, aged 80.

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MARKETS.

IPSWICH CORN, Tuesday.—Wheat, with a supply below average, was firm at 1s. per qr. advance. Reds (dry) 20s. to 22s., (damp) 17s. to 18s.; whites, 20s. to 24s., revets, 18s. to 19s. 6d. per 504lbs. Flour very firm, with holders demanding 1s. per sack more money. Barley, again a good average supply of ordinary malting sorts, the lower descriptions of which were difficult to sell; prices ranged from 18s. to 28s; a minority of fine parcels sold freely, at 30s. to 36s. per qr. Oats and grinding barley about 3d. per qr. dearer on the week. English beans and peas steadier. Australian peas unchanged at 25s. to 26s. per 504 lbs. Mazagan beans 22s. to 23s. per qr. Maize firm, at 1s. per qr. more money on the week, in spite of a continued poor demand, at 22s. to 23 per qr. Oilcakes unchanged. Middlings slow, but bran meets with more enquiry, and the tendency is upward.

IPSWICH CATTLE, Tuesday.—Animals penned, exclusive of sale yards: 444 fat and store beasts, 771 sheep, 967 swine, 40 horses.—At Messrs. Spurling and Sons' sale yard there was a better supply of home-fed beef; for those of the primest quality there was a good demand, but those not quite so ripe met a slow trade. A nice consignment of neat stuff from Messrs. Richardson, Johnson, A. Hempson, G. Fiske, and others, and big, good grass-fed beasts from Mr. E. A. Gowing made up to £24 10s. There was rather a shorter supply of sheep, which met a very sharp trade, and prices ruled high. Good shearling sheep made up to 65s., Mr. Allen's 63s., Mr. Dawson's 64s. Hoggets from Mr. W. H. Richardson averaged over 55s. a head. Pork trade a little better; there was a good supply and a few more customers. The 60 advertised shoats from Mr. C. E. Dashwood met a sharp demand, making up to 41s. 6d. Numbers penned: 78 fat beasts, 138 sheep, 171 swine. Mr. Alfred Preston sold 314 half-bred and black-faced hoggets, the property of Mr. Thomas Ford, Debenham, which made 38s. downwards; 70 half-bred hoggets from Mr. E. Roe, Framsden, averaged 32s.; 75 from Mr. Damant, Helmingham, averaged 26s.

HARLESTON CORN, Wednesday.—Wheat: Slow demand, condition bad, price the same. Barley: Best sells well, full prices of last week, no sale for low qualities. Oats and maize quite as dear. Beans and peas firm, but not much demand. Feeding stuff rather dearer.

SAXMUNDHAM CORN, Wednesday.—Dull trade at last week's rates. No advance on wheats. Barleys variable, one exceptional sample being bought by a local merchant at 41s. per quarter. Feeding stuffs firm.

BUNGAY CORN, Thursday.—Small supply of wheat on offer. Dry samples command better prices. Malting barley dull. Beans, peas, and other feedings quiet. If the present mild open weather continues prices will be checked.

SUDBURY CORN, Thursday.—The market to-day was well attended, but grumbling was the rule as to prices. The wheat supply was small, red fetching 19s. to 22s., white 24s. The barley trade was very slow and the supply limited, quality being bad.

STOWMARKET CORN, Thursday.—Wheat was firm at 1s. per qr. advance on the week; reds 19s. to 21s., whites 20s. to 23s. per 504lbs. Flour 1s. per sack dearer. Barley was distinctly firmer all round, but more especially for anything of fair to good quality. Maize 6d. per qr. dearer. Other feeding corns steady.

WOODBRIDGE CORN, Thursday.—The weather has been better this week, and a cooler temperature lately. A small show of wheat, fair of barley to-day, and the trade for both rather better, and more doing in barley. Wheat, white, 22s. to 23s.; red, 20s. to 22s. Barley, superior, 32s. to 37s.; seconds, 24s. to 31s. per qr.

BURY CORN, Wednesday.—Wheat supply moderate, trade firm at 1s. per qr. advance; reds 19s. to 22s., whites 20s. to 24s. per 504 lbs. Flour 1s. per sack dearer. Barley, fine sorts scarce and dearer to buy; ordinary to medium descriptions were also steadier, and worth rather more money on the week. Feeding corns generally dearer. Feeding stuffs quiet and unaltered.

BURY CATTLE, Wednesday.—In the general market there was a supply of store cattle in excess of the demand, and a clearance was by no means effected by purchasers. Fair show of sheep, which were only in moderate request, and nominally prices ruled about the same as last week.

LONDON AGRICULTURAL SEED TRADE, Wednesday.—Messrs. John Shaw and Sons, seed merchants, of Great Maze Pond, London, S.E., report that to-day's market was sparsely attended. Cable advices quote American red cloverseed one shilling higher. Canadian Alsyke, on account of its goodness and cheapness, meets with increasing favour. Italian ryegrass is rather dearer. There is not much passing in tares. Rye is now unprecedentedly low. For scarlet runner beans more money is asked. New English longpods are now exceedingly reasonable. In baricot beans prices favour holders; blue peas keep steady. No new feature in birdseeds. French buckwheat unchanged. Linseed moves off slowly on former terms.

Dirt think itself the most abused
When MATCHLESS CLEANSER SOAP is used.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS IN EAST ANGLIA.

Items Personal and Impersonal, Pithy and Pertinent.

TOLD BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

TRAP ACCIDENT AT IPSWICH.—On Wednesday afternoon as a baker named Norton was driving on the Mount, the back strap broke, and the horse started off at a furious rate down Curriers' Lane, and dashed into the front part of the British Lion Hotel, where it was stopped. The cart and contents were damaged, but the occupants and the horse were uninjured.

IPSWICH YACHTMEN'S UNENVIABLE EXPERIENCE.—The Ipswich yacht, Wild Duck, with a party on board, on Wednesday afternoon was seen to ground on the Guard, Harwich, where she remained for about an hour. The sea broke over her, and the party on board were well drenched. A boat was despatched from the Harwich Coastguard Station, and after several attempts the yacht was "towed" off.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION—IPSWICH CENTRE.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel S. McNalty has been appointed to conduct the December examinations for this Centre. Out of 69 Great Eastern Railway men who passed their third examination during last year, 19 belong to the Ipswich Centre, and received medallions in May, and one besides had passed five examinations, and received a presentation medallion.

IPSWICH Y.M.C.A. CYCLING CLUB.—The members of this club held their annual meeting on Monday evening, Mr. B. H. Burton presiding. The report read by the hon. secretary (Mr. J. W. Sherwin) showed a successful season and a balance in hand of nearly £2. A very handsome marble clock, supplied by Mr. G. H. Dipple, was presented amidst applause to Mr. J. W. Sherwin. The Chairman consented to act as President for the coming year.

DEATH OF AN IPSWICH AUCTIONEER.—To the regret of his many friends, Mr. H. R. Chalker, auctioneer, of Westgate Street, Ipswich, died on Monday, after an acute attack of typhoid fever, which he recently contracted. He was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital on Friday last, and on Monday he succumbed to the dread disease with which he had been stricken down. Mr. Chalker came from Norwich, and had resided in Ipswich for four or five years, where he was forming a connection as auctioneer and trade valuer. He leaves a wife and four young children to mourn their loss.

INTERMENTS IN IPSWICH CEMETERY.—Friday: Ella A. Morgan, 39 years, Dovercourt; George Jarrett, 30 years, St. Peter. Saturday: Ezekiel Mortimer, 67 years, St. John; Lily M. Dickinson, infant, St. Mary Key. Monday: Henry J. Pugh, 8 years, St. Peter; James E. Garnham, 2 years, St. Peter. Wednesday: Mary A. Bowers, 60 years, St. Clement. Thursday: Eliza Banyard, 70 years, Holy Trinity; Eliza A. Baker, 66 years, Chelmsford; Jane Read, 56 years, St. Nicholas; James Brown, 41 years, Holy Trinity.

E.U.R. QUOIT CLUB, IPSWICH.—The members of this club celebrated the closing of the season by a dinner at the club-house on Saturday evening. After dinner Mr. H. C. Clarke presided at the piano, when a very enjoyable evening was passed in songs and toasts. The toast of "The Donors," coupled with the names of the Borough Members, was most enthusiastically received, these gentlemen being donors to the club since its formation. The Secretary read the balance-sheet, which showed a good surplus. The health of the officers was given with musical honours, and a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilson for their excellent catering brought the evening to a close.

SUCCESS OF AN IPSWICH NURSERYMAN.—At the Crystal Palace Chrysanthemum Show, last week, Mr. R. C. Notcutt, F.R.H.S., of the Broughton Road Nurseries, Ipswich, won two prizes in classes open to all England—first for twelve Japanese Anemone Flowered (Distinct) and third for eighteen Reflexed and Japanese.—At the National Chrysanthemum Society's Show at the Royal Aquarium on Tuesday, Mr. W. Messenger, gardener to Mr. C. H. Berners, of Woolverstone Park, was awarded the first prize and silver cup for 12 Japanese blooms (distinct) against 18 competitors. In the class for 12 Japanese anemones, Mr. Notcutt, of the Broughton Road Nursery, Ipswich, was awarded second prize.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AT IPSWICH.—On Sunday and Monday the anniversary of the Museum Street Wesleyan Sunday School was celebrated. The chapel was tastefully decorated by Mrs. Pretty, Misses Jefferies, and Mrs. and Miss Seager. On Sunday services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Culley, of London, Sunday School secretary to the Connexion, who preached morning and evening, and spoke to the scholars in the afternoon. On Monday evening the annual meeting was held in the Chapel, when Mr. R. Girling presided. Mr. A. Warren submitted an encouraging statement of the work of the school, from which it appeared that the number of scholars on the books was 410, with an average attendance of 300. The funds were low, owing to an addition having been made to the library. The Chairman gave an interesting address, and he was followed by the Rev. R. Culley. Special hymns were sung, the choir and children being conducted by Mr. Dibben, Miss Jefferies accompanying. Collections in aid of the Sunday School funds, over £20.

FREEMASONARY AT IPSWICH.—The brethren of "Prince of Wales" Lodge 959, celebrated their anniversary at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Monday evening, when Bro. Alma Cocks was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a very numerous assembly of visiting brethren. The installation ceremony was performed by W. Bro. Kemp, Bro. Alma Cocks investing his officers as follows:—I.P.M. Bro. W. Kemp, P.G.S; S.W. Bro. R. H. Unsworth; J.W. Bro. T. Normandale; treasurer, W. Bro. G. T. Pick, P.M., P.G.D. of C.; secretary, W. Bro. C. T. Townsend, P.P.G.S. of W.; S.D. Bro. Edward Hills; J.D. Bro. W. Watson; D. of C. W. Bro. John White, P.M. P.P.G.S. of W.; organist, W. Bro. C. Cooke, P.G.O.; I.G. Bro. W. F. Odlum; Senior Steward, Bro. E. J. Durham; Stewards, Bro. C. S. Mason, Bro. F. C. Lambert, and Bro. G. A. Christie; Tyler, Bro. G. Gould. The V.W.D.P.G.M. delivered the address to the W.M. and Wardens, and P.M. Bro. J. White to the brethren generally. The installation banquet followed, the W.M. (Bro. Alma Cocks) presiding, supporting by the V.W.D.P.G.M. (Bro. Rev. C. J. Martyn), W. Bro. Kemp, I.P.M., W. Bro. R. N. Sanderson, P.G. Chap., W. Bro. H. C. Casley, P.M. 114, and others. The customary loyal and Masonic toasts were enthusiastically received.

GOLFING AT ALDEBURGH.—The monthly medal, played for on Saturday, was won by the Captain, Mr. A. F. Stewart. Nett scores:—Mr. A. F. Stewart 85, Mr. C. E. Pearson 90, Mr. J. B. Pettit 91, Dr. R. B. Wrightson 92, Mr. Kenneth Anderson 94, Mr. F. D. Bright 98, Mr. P. A. Bull 99, Mr. John Fry 100.

LICENSE TRANSFERRED AT BARKING.—At the Needham Market Petty Sessions on Wednesday the license of the Blackbird beerhouse, at Barking Tye, was transferred from Robert Walker to Harry Last.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S FREE LIBRARY QUESTION: RESULT OF THE BALLOT.—On Monday voting-papers were collected from the ratepayers of Bury St. Edmund's, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a majority in favour of the adoption of the Public Libraries Act. For adopting the Act, there were 856; against 842; majority in favour 14. Four hundred and thirty-four ratepayers did not vote, and there were 381 spoilt papers.

BUNGAY COUNTY COURT.—CLAIMS FOR FAMILY BIBLES.—On Wednesday, at Bungay County Court, before his Honour Judge Wilmot, George Lewis brought several actions to recover sums due for large illustrated Bibles alleged to have been sold to agricultural labourers. In the case of William Barber the claim was for £2 13s. 6d., balance of account. Defendant said he never ordered it. The Judge told plaintiff's agent he had better take the Bible back, which he did, and also one returned by James Barber, brother to the last defendant. The wife of Wm. Drew, labourer, and — Girling, a labourer, said to be earning 8s. a week, admitted owing for Bibles, and agreed to pay for them by instalments. His Honour said it was too bad to push these valuable Bibles on such poor people.—John Lawn, a labourer, claimed from James Banham, farmer, 11s. 8d. According to defendant, the plaintiff engaged to mow two rands of 15½ acres, but he left for a better job after having mown one of the rands, so he refused to pay him. His Honour upheld the decision, and ordered Lawn to pay defendant's costs, which seemed to astonish him.—Edgar Watts, of Bungay, claimed £2 for damages done by a thatcher named Remnants, by driving into his trap when in charge of his boy. Judgment was given for plaintiff.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING AT BUNGAY.—On Tuesday evening the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Corn Hall. Mr. W. D. Walker occupied the chair, and he was supported by Mr. D. H. Brewer, Mr. E. Luckock, Rev. J. G. Watson, Rev. W. H. Norman, M.A. (hon. sec. Cambridge District), Rev. J. P. Perkins (Norwich), and Mr. H. C. Botwright (hon. sec. for the Bungay branch), who kindly lent and presided at the harmonium. It was stated that from time to time many Bibles had been printed at the Bungay printing office in various languages.—The Secretary's report shows increased receipts upon former years, Miss Allan heading the list of collectors by £3 16s. 5d. from juveniles, other subscribers £2 3s. 9d., making a total of £6 0s. 2d.; while Miss Allan and Mrs. Bowles together make up £1 15s. 8d. more. The others follow closely, namely, Miss Farrow £2 3s., Miss Owles £1 13s., Miss Punchard £1 7s., Miss Reynolds £1 2s., Miss Bellman 2s., Mr. H. C. Botwright, also from young people, £2 5s. 9d., making the collecting list £16 8s. 7d. The sum of £1 18s. 6d. was collected at the meeting, and after a small expenditure, £17 8s. 4d. was forwarded to the Bible House. The Secretary further remarked that the pupils at Miss Maddle's school contributed £2 10s. 7d., Miss Woolnough's 11s., and Mr. Brewer's £1 6s. 8d.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
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DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

RESIGNATION OF THE RECTOR OF CHELMONDISTON.—At the close of his sermon on Sunday, the rector of Chelmondiston (Rev. G. R. Woodward) announced that he had resigned the living of Chelmondiston, and had accepted the office of Assistant Priest and Precentor at the Church of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, where he had previously been curate. The Rev. G. R. Woodward has held the living since 1889; it is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

DEATH OF A CLOPTON OCTOGENARIAN.—A very respectable aged widow passed away somewhat suddenly last week over four score years. She was a quiet unobtrusive woman, most regular in attendance at Church even in stormy weather, and very rarely missed the opportunity of sabbath and week-day public worship. She had but few relations, but was followed to her grave by several of her widowed neighbours. There were some lovely wreaths; the Rector placed a beautiful cross of chrysanthemums on the coffin, Mrs. Helen Bennett (Ipswich) sent a lovely wreath, and one was sent by the housekeeper at the Rectory.

CHATTISHAM WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Last Sunday and the following days have been devoted to special mission services at the chapel, conducted by Mrs. Faraday, Mr. C. B. Bartlett, and other friends. The services have been well attended by people from the surrounding villages. Special hymns and solos were sung each evening. On Sunday there were special services, including one for the children by Mrs. Faraday. Monday afternoon was devoted, by the same lady, to women, for whom a tea was provided; in the evening a special mission service was held, and again on Tuesday. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Faraday conducted a service for women only, at the Hintlesham Chapel. Thursday and Friday evenings were given up to the same cause. To-day there is to be a children's meeting by Mrs. Faraday, and in the evening the usual service, with an address illustrated by pictures. Sunday's services will be similar to those of last Sunday.

A CODDENHAM SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CASE.—At the Needham Market Petty Sessions on Wednesday Benjamin Hearn, of Coddenham, was summoned by Mr. Geo. Fiske, school attendance officer, for not sending his child Eve Hearn to school, and was fined 5s., including costs.

DISS LOCAL BOARD.—THE SEWERAGE LOAN.—On Monday, at the monthly meeting of this Local Board, the Rev. C. R. Manning presiding, a letter was read from Mr. G. T. Gray, Mere Street, complaining of a nuisance arising from the premises of Mr. W. Boyce, fishmonger. The Medical Officer was asked to visit the premises. In connection with the finance report, it was stated that there was about £3,400 still due on the sewerage loan. The Surveyor reported that men in the employ of the County Council had been raising stone from the pit at Roydon hired by the Board, and he had written to Mr. Frere's solicitors respecting it. The latter had replied to the effect that the agreement with the Board was to be carried out, and the District Surveyor had written that no more material would be raised at that spot.

ACCIDENT AT EARL STONHAM.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Oscar Salmon, farmer, was driving towards the Shepherd and Dog beerhouse, accompanied by his wife to a meeting at that house to instruct the labourers on the new Parish and District Councils Act, when by some means he got on to the bank just before he reached the house and turned the trap over breaking one shaft off. Mr. and Mrs. Salmon luckily escaped unhurt.

GUY FAWKES DAY AT EYE was only distinguished from other days by the silly things done. Some of them were harmless, 'tis true, such as the frequent firing of pop-guns, which in some quarters the boys kept up until a late hour. The only fun of the day was an effigy supposed to represent a leading official at the railway station, who has somehow or other managed to make himself unpopular. This was exhibited in the market several times during the afternoon, and caused much amusement, many declaring that it was a capital representation of the individual referred to. Finally it was burned on the moors in the evening, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

AN EYE BILLPOSTER FINED.—On Saturday, at Eye Borough Sessions, Ethan Mortimer, billposter, Eye, was charged with keeping and using a carriage for hire without a license on 24th August. Mr. Pocock supervisor of Inland revenue, Norwich, prosecuted. Mr. George W. Moore, excise officer, Eye, stated that the defendant took two persons from Eye Railway Station into the country on the day in question. When spoken to he at first denied it, but afterwards promised to take out a license. This he had not done, in spite of repeated warnings. Mr. Moore added that the defendant had for some years past let his trap for hire, sometimes taking out a license to do so and sometimes not.—The defendant was fined £1 and costs 10s.

A HALESWORTH MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.—Chas. Press, a man employed by Mr. J. B. Baker, at Halesworth, on Monday died very suddenly. He had been in weak health for two or three years, but for the last few months appeared to be getting better. He was grinding a chisel with Mr. Baker's son, about 10.30, when he suddenly fell backward, and, before a doctor could be called, expired.

A HADLEIGH CARRIER IN TROUBLE.—George Beeston, carrier, of Hadleigh, appeared at the Samford Petty Sessions on Tuesday and pleaded not guilty to drunkenness while in charge of three horses and his van. Mr. Taylor, of Hadleigh, appeared for the defendant. Police-constable Garrod and Police-constable Mann were riding with another carrier on Friday when the defendant passed them, sending his horses at a full gallop. The defendant continued to drive at that speed until out of sight. On reaching Hintlesham George the officers found the defendant stopping there, and the horses, which were "steaming," were covered with lather. Beeston started for Hadleigh, but the officers refused to allow him to drive any further, owing to his intoxicated condition. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £2, including costs, or one month's hard labour.—At the same Court, John Cracknell, labourer, East Bergholt, was fined 2s. 6d., and Sarah Cole, of Chattisham, 5s., for neglecting to send their children to school. Mr. Hy. Kerridge, school attendance officer, prosecuted.

LINDSEY NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The children attending this school were present at the circus (Lord Sanger's), when it visited Hadleigh on November 1st. Through the kindness of the vicar (Rev. J. E. Foster, M.A.), the whole of them were taken and paid for by himself. Four and a half miles is, however, a long distance for children, and so a waggon was supplied by Mr. and Miss Morley, Hill Farm. Mr. Arthey Kersey also sent a trap for the conveyance of others. The children were delighted with their trip, and were accompanied by some of their parents, who felt deeply grateful to those who so kindly contributed to their comfort and pleasure. It may be mentioned that is the second treat which the children have received at the hands of the Vicar within a very short period. At midsummer they were invited to tea at the Vicarage, followed by sports.

LOWESTOFT TRAWLERS IN COLLISION.—On Tuesday the Lowestoft trawlers, John Ivory and the Elydia, came into port and reported having been in collision the previous day. It appears that on Monday morning, in clear weather, the Elydia was fishing about 30 miles off Lowestoft, when the skipper, hearing shouts from another vessel, saw the John Ivory about 20 yards distant heading straight for the Elydia. He ran to the tiller and tried to clear the former, but before the Elydia could be luffed the vessels had collided, the John Ivory striking the Elydia on the port bow, smashing her rail and bulwarks, breaking three stanchions, splitting the covering-board to pieces with two of the side planks, and starting her decks. The John Ivory sustained comparatively little damage, and stood by the Elydia all night. Directly after the collision the Elydia commenced to rapidly make water, and the steam pump was kept going until Lowestoft was reached. The Lowestoft trawler Cephas went ashore on the Happisburgh Sands on Monday evening, and although she floated off without assistance, she was in a sinking condition. Later the trawler went ashore at Winterton.

A PARHAM FARMER HEAVILY FINED FOR DRUNKENNESS.—At Framlingham Sessions on Saturday, George Forman, farmer, Parham, late of Chillesford, charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and cart at Marlesford, pleaded guilty. Several previous convictions were recorded, and he was fined £1 with 14s. 3d. costs.

PEASENHALL AND SIBTON MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of above had a great treat on Thursday evening in listening to a lecture given by Col. T. Ward on "Birds, their nests and eggs," demonstrating the usefulness of the former as well as their destructiveness, and giving many striking examples of their habits which had come under his special notice. At the close the chairman, Mr. E. Levett Scrivener, proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was responded to. With such lectures as the above the members cannot but benefit by belonging to such Societies.

THE LATE MR. H. A. CURTIS, OF PIN MILL.—A large number of relatives and friends assembled at Chelmondiston Church on Monday to witness the funeral of Mr. Henry A. Curtis, only son of Mr. H. Curtis, of the Butt and Oyster Inn, Pin Mill. Deceased was only 34 years of age, and lately had been in charge of Mr. Dupont's (Colchester) Southend business, where he was highly respected. About 30 brethren of the Foresters' Court "Flower of Suffolk," of which deceased was a member, attended, under the leadership of D.S.C.R. Bro. Geo. Hayward (secretary) and P.C.R. Bro. Adams. The remains were enclosed in a shell and oak coffin, with brass furniture, covered with beautiful wreaths, including tokens sent by his fellow-workmen, the widow, his father, sisters, and the Conservative and Unionist Club, Southend. Besides the widow the deceased leaves a family of three young children.

SOCIAL MEETING AT SAXMUNDHAM.—On Wednesday evening the annual White Hart tea was held. Considering the agricultural outlook, the attendance was good. Mr. Robert Flick occupied the chair, and Mr. Joseph Flintham the vice-chair. The several speakers dwelt upon the present state of agriculture. Songs were sung, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

IMPURE WATER AT SAXMUNDHAM.—At the meeting of the Plomesgate Board of Guardians on Monday, Dr. John C. Keer, medical officer of health, stated that a sample of impure water had been taken from a new well at a house occupied by H. Lowe. Instructions were given that the well should be cleansed and another analysis made.

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French Brandy. They hold the largest stock of Whisky in the world. Supplied in casks and cases for home use and exportation. Quotations on application to Dunville and Co., Limited, Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast.

STONHAM PARVA: TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ON FARRIERY.—The Local Committee are to be congratulated on again choosing as their lecturer for the third time Mr. W. J. Turtill, veterinary surgeon, of Ashbocking. That gentleman gave the first of a series of eight lectures on Monday evening last, at the Clubroom, Brewers' Arms Hotel, to a class numbering 24. The pupils were greatly interested in the lecture, the subject of which was "The colt, how to halter and handle it." The subject for next Monday is, "Worms in cattle, intestinal and otherwise."

DETERMINED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT SUDBURY.—On Sunday a most determined attempted suicide took place at Station Road, Sudbury, the residence of Thos Alston, a moulder, at Market Hill. Alston had his dinner, and went upstairs to his shoemaker's shop, where he had done a good deal of shoemaking in overtime. His daughter May, having to go upstairs, noticed a pool of blood in the room and went in; there she found her father (who is a widower) on his knees, bleeding copiously, with a large pool of blood by his side. Help was immediately sought, and a doctor summoned. Alston had cut through the windpipe, but did not sever the main arteries. During the last few days Alston had been very depressed.

A SWILLAND LICENSE TRANSFERRED.—At the Needham Market Petty Sessions on Wednesday the license of the Half Moon Inn, Swilland, was transferred from Benjamin Runacles to Noah Davey.

DRUNKENNESS AT WALTON.—At Woodbridge Petty Sessions on Wednesday, James Howell, William Clarke, Harry Howell, Ernest Newman, and Charles Meadows were charged with drunken and disorderly conduct at Walton, on 27th October. The Magistrates fined each defendant, with the exception of Meadows, whose case was dismissed, 6s., with 12s. 6d. costs, or seven days' hard labour.—Charles Hervey, shepherd, of Orford, was summoned by Charles Ward, innkeeper, for refusing to quit his premises. A fine of 6s., and costs 17s. 6d., was inflicted, or fourteen days.

WALPOLE TECHNICAL CLASSES.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Walpole and Cookley Schoolroom to arrange for holding technical classes in the district during the winter months. Five subjects were chosen, from which three will have to be selected, namely, ambulance, dressmaking and cutting out, continuation classes, wood carving, and farriery. Intending students should give in their names by Thursday next. The Rev. W. R. Tate was appointed chairman, Rev. J. J. W. Rogers, secretary, and Mr. C. Cracknell, treasurer. A representative Committee was formed of four for Bramfield, three for Cookley, two Heveningham, two Huntingfield, and four Walpole.

WICKHAM MARKET POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of the Wickham Market and District Poultry Association have decided to make the Society quite open for the admission of members, and not restrict it to a limited radius of four parishes as in the original rules adopted by the Committee.

DIPHTHERIA IN WICKHAM MARKET.—At the meeting of the Plomesgate Board of Guardians on Monday, Dr. J. C. Keer (medical officer) said that a case of diphtheria had occurred at a house occupied by H. Cadman, in Middle Street, Wickham Market. He found that the soil at the back of the house sloped towards one of the rooms, and that refuse and liquids emptied on to this soil drained towards the room, and during the mild weather had reeked. In reply to Mr. Francis Read it was stated that the property was well drained. The Medical Officer was directed to do what was necessary.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION AT WICKHAM SKEITH.—Miss Favell, until lately mistress of the Wickham Skeith Board School, was last week the recipient of a handsome testimonial. The Vicar, the Rev. H. Reeve, presided, and expressed his deep regret and that of the parish generally that Miss Favell was about to leave them to reside at Wimbledon. During the time she had held her responsible position she had won the good will of her scholars and their parents by her uniform kindness and firmness. She had, moreover, been a valued parish helper and friend, and an able coadjutor in training the parish choir. Mr. Spencer Cracknell (late vice-chairman of the School Board) asked Miss Favell's acceptance of a testimonial in the shape of a clock, and a list of more than seventy subscribers. The clock, which was of handsome black marble of Corinthian design, with coloured marble pediments and pillars, and striking the hours and half hours on a gong, bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the parishioners of Wickham Skeith to Miss J. E. Favell as a mark of regard and esteem. November 1st, 1894." The clock was supplied by Messrs. R. D. and J. B. Fraser, Ipswich.—Miss Favell expressed her thanks for the kind way in which the parish had desired to show their appreciation of her work.—Several of those present, including Mrs. Cattermole, Mr. Bendall, Mr. Roper, and Mr. Grimwood spoke in felicitous terms of the cheerful way in which Miss Favell had always discharged her duties.—Mr. Dorling (chairman of the present School Board), in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Reeve, thoroughly endorsed the statements which had been made.

LECTURE AT WOODBRIDGE.—On Thursday evening, an extremely interesting lecture entitled "The Cities of the New World" was delivered in the Lecture Hall, Woodbridge, by Mr. E. Pumfrett Brand, of Ipswich. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of original instantaneous photographs, shown by an oxy-hydrogen limelight lantern, which was operated by the Rev. Thos. I. Jarrott, member of the National Society of Lanternists. Mr. W. W. Welton presided over a large attendance. The proceeds were in aid of the Woodbridge Temperance Society.

WOODBRIDGE GOLF CLUB.—The 11th of the series of monthly competitions took place on Monday, unfavourable weather militating against good scores. Nett scores:—Capt. H. A. Pole-Soppitt 79, Mr. F. J. W. Wood 83, Mr. A. Morley 86, Major R. King 87, Rev. J. G.R. Darling 89, Mr. J. B. Pettit 91, Mr. L. W. Hayward 92, Major J. E. W. Howey 93, Major W. H. Larken 95, Mr. Fred. Smith 96, Dr. G. C. Edwardes-Ker 98, Mr. H. Blomfield 100.—The eleventh monthly competition for lady members of the Club was brought off on Thursday with the following results:—Miss Stepney Soppitt 70 gross, 18 handicap, 52 net; Miss J. Hewetson 61, 6, 55; Miss E. Carthew 87, 29, 67; Mrs. Hicks 97, 20, 77; Miss K. Powell 98, 20, 78. Remaining competitors did not give the handicapper their returns.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER AT WOODBRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening Messrs. Lionel J. Digby and G. H. Goldfinch were entertained at a complimentary dinner at the Bull Hotel, in recognition of the excellent sport these gentlemen have gratuitously afforded during the past season with the Hollesley Drag Hounds. An excellent menu was provided by Mr. W. Miles. Dr. Edwardes-Ker presided, supported by a large company of gentlemen, including Capt. A. W. Cobbold, Capt. Pole-Soppitt, Messrs. Harry Showell, Arthur Howey, Edmund Barlow, G. F. Johnson, Geo. Heatley, W. Harsant, Edgar Branford, Geo. E. Walker, Deputy-Chief Constable Fisher, &c. The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. F. J. W. Wood.—The Vice-chairman gave "The Duke's Harriers and success to hunting," coupled with the names of Capt. Cobbold and Dr. Maurice Ling, who appropriately responded.—The toast of the evening, "The Guests," was given in a humorous manner by the Chairman, who, speaking of Mr. Goldfinch, said wherever that gentleman was located he was always found identified with this particular branch of sport. Referring to Messrs. Goldfinch and Digby having converted the Hollesley Drag into the Hasketon Stag, the Chairman said they heartily wished them success in their bold enterprise. The toast was enthusiastically received.—The next toast, "The Farmers," was also heartily received, the Chairman referring in high terms to the chivalrous spirit of those gentlemen.—The toast was suitably acknowledged by Messrs. Showell and Harsant.—"The Secretary to the Hunt" (Mr. G. F. Johnson) was also warmly toasted.—"The Chairman" was given and received with applause, his popularity as a sportsman being an established fact.

PRESENTATION TO A WOODBRIDGE POLICE OFFICER.—Police-sergeant Barnes, who has been stationed at Woodbridge since November last, on Saturday was made the recipient of several tokens of the respect entertained for him by the people of Lowestoft, in which town he served for 14 years. The presentations were made by Mr. A. G. Notley, mayor of Lowestoft, and the gifts consisted of a purse of gold (£15), together with a beautifully illuminated address, with the inscription, "Presented to Sergeant George Henry Barnes, on his being removed from Lowestoft, after serving fourteen years in the police force there, and as a token of appreciation for his services and excellent conduct during the time he was stationed at Lowestoft," following which were the names of some thirty subscribers, including those of Magistrates and leading gentlemen of the town.—After speaking of Sergt. Barnes's services and courteous conduct, the Mayor next handed that officer a handsome Malacca walking stick, with ivory handle, and solid silver band, subscribed for by present members of the Lowestoft Police Force, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Sergt. G. H. Barnes, by his comrades at Lowestoft, on his removal to Woodbridge. 1st November, 1893." His Worship said that the response was so hearty that a surplus of £2 7s. 6d. remained over the purchase of the memento, which he also handed to Sergt. Barnes. The third souvenir was the gift of the Lowestoft Quoit Club, of which Sergt. Barnes was a member, and consisted of a silver-plated tea-pot, inscribed, "Presented to G. H. Barnes by the Lowestoft Quoit Club, 1894." In expressing his cordial thanks, Sergt. Barnes said although he never accomplished any particularly meritorious act during his association with Lowestoft, he always tried to perform his duty honestly, fairly, and justly.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS NEAR WOODBRIDGE: A HUNTSMAN THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.—Mr. H. Showell, of the Hill House, Playford, was the victim of a serious accident on Saturday morning. Whilst riding on his chesnut hunter to the meet of the Colneis Harriers at Walton, and when opposite Blunt's Wood the horse's bit suddenly broke, and the animal dashed off at a furious rate before Mr. Showell had time to throw himself off. The horse proceeded at a gallop towards Woodbridge, along the Burkitt Road, over the Market Hill, and down the New Street, at the bottom of which a carrier's van and a trap were standing, and to avoid these the affrighted animal dashed against the premises lately occupied by Mr. G. J. Fisk, deceased. Mr. Showell was heavily thrown against the brick wall, and received an ugly cut on the head. After having his wound bound up, he walked back to the Bull Hotel, and Dr. G. C. Edwardes-Ker was sent for, who ordered him to bed, and it is understood he is suffering from slight concussion of the brain. Shortly after this exciting accident a lad named Ezekiel Garnham was brought into the town apparently very much injured. On enquiry it was found that the lad, who was about years of age, and employed on Capt. Pretyman, of Martlesham Hall Farm, was leading a horse attached to a tumbrel, when the horse took fright, and the tumbrel colliding with a tree, the animal was thrown down and fell on the lad. He was taken to the Seckford Dispensary, where the surgeon (Dr. Hollis) and Miss Horne, the nurse, did everything possible for him. On examination it was found that, besides being cut about the head, his left thigh was severely injured, a large piece of flesh being torn completely off, probably by the shaft of the tumbrel, as his waistcoat got caught on a hook on the shaft.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

AN OLD WOOLVERSTONE PARISHIONER.—The Rector of Chelmondiston on Sunday made special reference to a very old parishioner, whose remains were interred on the previous day. This was Mr John Simmons, who came from Norfolk when the Ipswich Dock was in course of construction, but who had been employed for the last 20 years on the Woolverstone estate, where his quiet, steady work has been much appreciated. Many splendid wreaths were sent, including one brought personally by Mr. C. H. Berners.

GREAT YARMOUTH CHIEF-CONSTABLESHIP.—For the post rendered vacant by the resignation, after a number of years' valuable service, of Mr. William Brogden, there were a very large number of applicants. The Watch Committee have selected three names to submit to the Town Council at the next meeting, as follows:—Supt. E. C. Shipp, Lowestoft; Supt. Parker, Southampton; and Inspector Campbell, of the Great Eastern Railway.

COLLISION IN YARMOUTH ROADS.—A collision resulting in serious damage to the Goole schooner Clarita occurred in Yarmouth Roads early on Monday morning, the Clarita being towed into Yarmouth harbour, with her stem completely knocked away. The Ipswich barge Empress of India and the Clarita were working out of the Gatway, which was somewhat crowded at the time, and in attempting to clear each other, came into violent contact. The Empress of India escaped with but slight damage to her rigging.

SUFFOLK BANKRUPTCIES.—Bankruptcy receiving orders have been made in the affairs of Harry William Browne, Hoxne, Suffolk, lately Old Bond Street, Middlesex, and George Henry Royal, of Hempland, Lowestoft, twine spinner.

£2 A WEEK IN DRINK.

A terrible drink story was revealed at the inquest on Eliza Wedge, wife of a postman living in Ellesmere Street, Bromley. The son said his mother had been drinking heavily for two or three years. Last Saturday, while drunk, she fell down in the kitchen, became unconscious, and died next day. His mother was unable to walk owning to chronic rheumatism. Mary Buttock, a neighbour, said deceased had to be wheeled about in a bath-chair. Her husband allowed her £2 a week, which she spent in drink. Being unable to get it herself she would sit at the door and send the children in the street for it. Dr. Dillon said death was due to syncope accelerated by excessive drinking. Verdict accordingly.

STOWMARKET SEWERAGE SCHEME.

SERIOUS POLLUTION OF THE GIPPING.

There was a full attendance at the monthly meeting of the Stowmarket Local Board, held on Friday evening, Mr. John Hayward presiding. Present:—Mr. W. G. Ranson, Capt. C. Marriott, Messrs. G. J. Gostling, J. E. Simpson, O. J. Parker, C. C. Tuck, F. R. Cook, C. T. Partridge, S. Prentice (clerk). The first business taken was the reading of several memorials from ratepayers asking for additional lamps to be fixed in Takers Lane, Mr. Oakes Lane, Lime Tree Place, and Finborough Road. The applications were all referred to the Lighting Committee. The Chairman then read the following letter from the Local Government Board on the

SEWERAGE QUESTION.

"Whitehall, October 27th, 1894. Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to the Stowmarket Urban Sanitary Authority the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by the New Explosives Company Limited, with reference to the pollution of the river Gipping by sewage, and I am to request that the Board may be furnished with the observations of the Authority upon the subject of this communication.—A. D. Adrian, assistant secretary."—"Stowmarket, 17th October, 1894.—I have the honour to forward for your information, the copy of a report made by Messrs. John Taylor, Sons, and Santo Crimp, on the state of the river Gipping in Stowmarket. The river in question is nothing more nor less than a common sewer, and the odour arising from it as it flows through our works is injurious to health, and decidedly unpleasant to the senses. I would venture to ask on behalf of the shareholders of this Company, who are riparian owners, that the authorities of Stowmarket, Stowupland and Combs be requested to cease from converting the river into a sewer.—C. B. Norman (New Explosives Company)."—A lengthy report followed in which it was stated that "The Combs stream which furnished one of the supplies of water to the works, was used for first washings and boilings, while the well water was used for the beaters and poachers, and after being boiled was also used for the making of charges and soaking. Analysed samples of water from the Combe stream were found to be very impure, and had total solid residue of 30·45 per one million parts. The sample taken from the well was much purer than the stream, but not so good as it should be for a deep well. The sample from the river Gipping was found to contain a total solid residue of 27·20. This water is extremely impure,

THE LARGE SOURCE OF POLLUTION

being the sewer of Stowmarket, and refuse from malt houses, chemical works, and gas works. The stream was found to be in a most filthy condition, the whole of the sides and bottom for a considerable distance below the town being covered with a black putrifying sewage deposit. This black deposit can be seen continually rising in patches; while round the mouth of the main sewer outlet the water appears to be boiling up, so great is the discharge of the gases of putrifaction to the sewage. Moreover, green weed growth was perfectly absent, but sewage fungus was visible in large quantities. The sewage issuing from the sewer was highly concentrated, and further the property of the Company is seriously damaged by the extremely offensive condition of the river Gipping and its tributaries, and it is by no means impossible for a serious epidemic to be caused by the dangerous effluvia from the putrifying organic matter." Considerable discussion followed, the Clerk being eventually instructed to reply that the sewerage question had been under the consideration of the Board, and that plans had been prepared by Messrs. Pollard and Tingle, their engineers, and were now almost ready for the Local Government Board's inspection. It was proposed to treat the sewage of the town by the ferozone system. The delay which had occurred was owing to their being unable to select suitable land for the works. With reference to the sewage emptying itself into the river, the Board felt that a joint scheme, to include the parishes of Combs and Stowupland, would be beneficial, but Combs declined to join, believing, in their case, it was unnecessary. Stowupland had preferred a separate scheme for the urban portion of their district. Plans had been prepared, but nothing had been done as far as was known.

NO UNREASONABLE DELAY HAD OCCURRED

in the matter, and the Stowmarket Board were of opinion that a sewerage scheme could be best carried out by the inclusion of the two above-mentioned parishes. The Clerk was also instructed to enclose with this reply a copy of the Board's petition to the County Council for the inclusion of Stowupland within their boundary.—Mr. H. Orsbourne sent in the result of his borings on the meadow, the first bore showing surface soil 3ft. 9in., soft land 2ft., sand and stones 5ft. 9in. The second bore showed surface soil 5ft., sand 2ft., stones 3ft. Third bore, taken near the river, showed surface soil 8ft., sand 3f. 6in., stones 2ft., rough gravel, 1ft. 6in. This was considered by the Board to be fairly satisfactory, and it was decided to forward the report when completed to their engineers.—Mr. Gostling had discussed the question with Mr. Anderson, manager at the Gun Cotton Works, and this gentleman did not think that there would be much difficulty in erecting the works on the Local Board meadow; the first trouble would be the drainage of the sodden bog, and, that effected, it would not be necessary to purchase fresh land. Mr. Gostling asked that Mrs. Phillipps's extra services to the Board during the past two years should be recognised in some way before the Board dissolved, and on the proposition of Mr. C. C. Tuck, the sum of £2 was voted to her.—Several members of the Board complained of the bad state of the road and the overhanging trees, which the Surveyor promised to see to.—The Medical Officer's report showed only two cases of infectious disease in the town, one an imported case of typhoid fever, and other a slight case of diphtheria.

HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS.

These are occurring hourly. Either a child is burnt or scalded, its finger cut or bruised, perhaps bitten by a dog, scratched by puss, or it may be a fall, a strain, or one of the thousand vexatious troubles cropping up in the home, in the business, the stable, the hunting field, barracks, on shipboard, the playground, and in the sporting world—from cycle to steeplechase. It is then that HOMOCEA shines. Apply in all cases freely, and in a very short time all pain is allayed and healing begins. Any night baby may have an attack of croup, and just a quarter teaspoonful given internally acts like a charm; also for rubbing the throat and chest HOMOCEA is useful. Again, what father or mother does not know what it is to be awakened by a child crying with earache or toothache. Fill the ear with HOMOCEA, or rub the gums, and if the tooth is decayed, put HOMOCEA in, and the business is done.

Mr. J. W. C. FEGAN,

Writing from "The Boys' Home," 95, Southwark Street, London, S.E.,

Says: "I know no preparation like 'Homocea' for general usefulness in an institution like this. I have thoroughly tested it by personal application, and amongst our boys, for all kinds of pain and accidents;

IT DOES ALL

that it is guaranteed to do, and we would not be without it here on any account. It is not only a wonderful lubricant, but strongly antiseptic, and relieves inflammation and pain almost instantaneously. Personally I cannot express my thankfulness for it. I have used it for all kinds of ailments during the last eight years here, and at sea, and in Canada. For stiffness, sprains, muscular rheumatism, sore throat, mosquito bites, &c., it is a real boon, and no praise can be too high for it. No one need be afraid to use it for even the most tender part, or even on raw flesh. I have frequently used it for my eyesight with much benefit. I have always kept

'HIPPACEA'

(the veterinary preparation) for stable use. For sore backs, broken heels, &c., it is a grand specific."

Remember that HOMOCEA subdues inflammation and allays irritation almost as soon as applied, for it

"TOUCHES THE SPOT."

All wholesale houses stock HOMOCEA. It can be obtained from Chemists and others at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, or will be sent by post for 1s. 3d. and 3s. from the wholesale agency, 21, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. SPURLING and SONS.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.
SPURLING and SONS'
SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY.
Fat and Store Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Hay, &c., commencing with Store Sheep and Swine at 12 o'clock.
Horses and Dead Stock every Fortnight at 1.30.
Entries solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

By Messrs. MARTIN CRANNIS & SON

STOWMARKET.
KING'S ARMS MEADOW, NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

MARTIN CRANNIS and SON will SELL by AUCTION (without reserve), on MONDAY, November 19th, 1894, at 1.30 prompt, a consignment of FOREIGN TIMBER, comprising Balks, Battens, Scantling, Red Quartering, Flooring, Matchboards, Weather Boards, Pantile Splines, 50 Lots of Oregon Pine Rough Boards, &c.
Auctioneers' Office, St. Margaret's Street, Ipswich.

By Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON.

BEDFIELD, Near FRAMLINGHAM.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Will SELL by AUCTION, at the Crown Hotel, Framlingham, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), November 10th, at Four o'clock,
THE Small PASTURE HOLDING occupied by Mr. H. Whatling, as previously advertised.

By Mr. GEORGE SYMONDS.

BARHAM, NEAR IPSWICH.
WEDNESDAY, November 21st, 1894.
GEORGE SYMONDS
Has received instructions from Mr. John Howlett, to SELL by AUCTION
THE Capital HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Dairy and Brewing Utensils, Garden Effects, &c.
Further Particulars in next week's papers, and Catalogues in due course of the AUCTIONEER, Burgate Hall, Diss.

By Mr. ALFRED PRESTON.

SHRUBLAND PARK ESTATE.
IMPORTANT TIMBER SALE.
ALFRED PRESTON
Is favoured with instructions from the Right. Hon. Lord de Saumarez, to SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, November 16th, 1894, an EXCELLENT FALL of TIMBER, comprising—
159 OAKS, 88 Ash, and 1 large Sweet-Chestnut, clean and straight, of great length and girth, and ranging from half a load to 4 loads per tree; together with all the Topwood and Faggots arising therefrom, lying in the parishes of Willisham and Baylham.
The Sale will commence in the Round Wood, Willisham, at 10 o'clock to the minute. Punctual attendance is respectfully solicited. A conveyance will meet the 9.31 train at Needham Market Station.
Catalogues posted free on application to ALFRED PRESTON, Auctioneer and Valuer, The Grove, Worlingworth, Wickham Market, and 6, Princes Street, Ipswich.

By Messrs. MOULTON, FISK, and WALKER.

MELTON, Near WOODBRIDGE.
Messrs. MOULTON, FISK, and WALKER
Are favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL by AUCTION, at the Coach and Horses Hotel, Melton, on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1894, at 6 for 7 o'clock in the Evening, in three lots,
ALL that Valuable and Substantially-built Brick-and-tiled RESIDENCE with large productive garden, well situated in Melton, occupied by Mr. G. T. Chaplin. Estimated rent £14. Also
All those Nine desirable COTTAGES, on the opposite side of the road to the above residence, now occupied by Messrs. A. Wells, E. Meadows, G. Howgego, W. Weightman, J. Dunnett, W. Harrison, — Brightwell, W. Norris, and W. Freeman.
Annual rental £52 16s. All Freehold.
The property commands long frontages to the main road in the centre of the village, and the cottages are always in demand at remunerative rentals by good tenants.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale will be posted free on application to Messrs. JACKAMAN and SONS, Solicitors, Ipswich; or the AUCTIONEERS, Woodbridge.

By Messrs. HARMAN BROS.

HAVERHILL.
Clearance Sale of the remaining portion of the Barnardiston Hall Estate, comprising two sets of modern Farm Buildings, and the following lots of Valuable FREEHOLD LAND:—

	A.	R.	P.
LOT 1.—Three Enclosures covering	39	1	17
" 2.—An Enclosure "	10	3	0
" 3.—Ditto "	26	3	13
" 4.—Ditto, with Buildings "	13	1	18

Messrs. HARMAN BROS.
Having sold the Residence and other portions of the Estate have received instructions from the Cavendish Land Company, Limited, to SELL the remainder by AUCTION in Lots as above, almost without reserve, at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill, on FRIDAY Afternoon, November 23rd, at half-past Four o'clock precisely.
Orders to View and Full Particulars with Plan may be had at the Rose and Crown, Haverhill; of Messrs. HARMAN, WARD, and COLLIER, Solicitors, 7, King Street, London, E.C., and of the AUCTIONEERS, 75, Aldermanbury, Guildhall, London, E C.

By Mr. W. T. BALLS.

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT.
NORMANSTON, NEXT LOWESTOFT.
Mr. W. T. BALLS
Is favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late William Chater, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, November 14th and 15th, 1894,
THE Superior and Costly FURNITURE and contents of the mansion known as "Norman's Hurst." The Morning and Dining-Rooms and Library include—Turkey and Brussels carpets, mirrors, dining, loo, occasional and library tables, fenders and fire implements, lamps, chairs in leather and plush, rare Antique Carved Oak Cabinets, Book Cases and Sideboards, ormolu and bronze gaselier, bronze candelabra, curtain poles with repp, cretonne and muslin drapery, upright Grand and Cottage PIANOFORTES and ornamental items. The Drawing-Room is handsomely furnished in elegantly designed and richly decorated "Buhl" Cabinets, Card and Writing Tables and Whatnot, gilt-framed girandole and mantel glass, grandfather's clock in Japanese case, velvet pile carpet, Ebonised and Gilt Suite, upholstered in black satin with yellow trimming, window poles with brocaded satin and muslin drapery, screen, occasional chairs in needlework and decorative objects, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS. The Bedchamber Appendages consist of brass, mahogany, birch and japanned iron Arabian and French bedsteads, with draperies, Feather Beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, blankets, birch, pitch-pine, and japanned ash and black BEDROOM SUITES, toilet services, cheval and dressing glasses, wardrobes, commodes and bedside closets, and other bedroom requirements, Hall Furniture and Fittings, Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Articles, China, Table Services, Glass, Plated Articles, about 40 DOZEN CHOICE WINES, including "Sandeman's" and "Kopke's" ports of good vintages, Burgundy, Sherry, etc. Out-door Effects, and the usual appointments of a Gentleman's Residence.
May be viewed, by Catalogue only, on Tuesday, November 13th, from eleven until four o'clock, and from nine o'clock on the mornings of Sale until the commencement of the Auction at Eleven o'clock each day.
Catalogues, 6d. each, may be obtained at the Offices of the AUCTIONEER, Lowestoft.

MONEY !!!

LENT ON NOTE OF HAND ALONE.
PROMPT and strictly Private advances made at a few hours' notice, from £10 to £1,000, without sureties; distance no object; to Persons of Positions Tradesmen, Farmers, Market Gardeners Contractors, Job Masters, Hotel Proprietors, Householders, and others, upon the Applicant's Own Note of Hand. No Bills of Sale. No charge of any kind whatsoever, unless Cash is advanced. Easy Repayments. Before applying elsewhere, paying fees, and wasting time, apply, by letter only, to
MR. F. SHARPINGTON,
18, St. John's Street, Colchester.
N.B.—Special Terms for Farmers and Tradesmen.

NO FEES. **MONEY** STRICTLY PRIVATE.
LENT FROM
£2 TO £500
AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE (to Professional and Private Gentlemen, Tradesmen, Farmers, Cowkeepers, Lodging-House Keepers (Male or Female), and others. ADVANCES made upon BORROWER'S OWN NOTE OF HAND, without any SURETIES, BONDSMEN, or PUBLICITY, NO FEES of any description charged. No DEDUCTIONS. No genuine application ever refused.
REPAYMENTS by arrangement, honourable and straightforward business guaranteed. TRADE BILLS discounted. DISTANCE no objection. Prospectus free.
Apply personally, or by letter, the Manager, Bedfordshire Loan Company, 90, Princes Street, Ipswich. Office open at Ipswich on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 12 to 6. Head Office, 9, Castle Lane, Bedford.

IMPORTANT TO BACKERS OF HORSES.
MR. ALFRED CROOK, OSTENDE.
MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP, and all events throughout the year.
CROOK'S "PRICE RECORD," published *twice daily*, containing market alterations, will be sent *post free* on receipt of address. Letters posted by night mail arrive the following day, and are answered by return of post. Letters must be prepaid. Established 1848.
BELL'S LIFE of 1850 says, *You will be quite safe in the hands of Mr. Crook.*
Address: Alfred Crook, Ostende. Postage 2½d.

Situations Wanted.

ESTATE AGENT to meet the times; gentleman is willing to undertake the management of property; experienced.—Address, Box 475.

SECRETARY or Manager of an Institution or Association; gentleman with leisure will accept small salary; good book-keeper and correspondent.—Address, Box 396.

Situations Vacant.

PLAIN Cook, also Housemaid and Kitchenmaid wanted; good home; fares paid.—Mrs. Crowe, 23, Clarendon, Notting Hill Gate, London. W.

WANTED, a good Cook; experienced kitchenmaid might suit.—Apply, Mrs. Bernard Wright, Coltishall.

Land, Houses, &c.

GRASS FARMS, ARABLE FARMS, ESTATES —Rent, from 5s. Acre; prices from £7 Acre Monthly List, 1,500 Farms, 2d.—Rutters, 5, New Bridge Street, London.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a genuine Butcher's Business. Send full particulars.—Hartland, Northgate Street, Devizes.

For Sale.

BEAM Scales and Weights, ½oz. to 7lbs., 25s.; large Sausage Machine, 25s., suit butcher.—Hazleton, Dog's Head Street, Ipswich.

"CARRIAGES for Sale, bargains, to clear before stock-taking:—130-Guinea new Brougham, best throughout, for 110 guineas, 90-guinea reliable second-hand Victoria for 70 guineas, 120-guinea new headed Wagonette for 100 guineas, 80-guinea new Stanhope Wagonette for 60 guineas, and 40-guinea reliable second-hand Stanhope Phæton for 30 guineas. —Bennetts' Carriage Works, Ipswich."

FOR SALE.—Field Gates, Cattle Bins and Sheep Troughs. Wood and Iron Hurdles, Poultry Houses; cheapest, best, and largest maker in the trade. —Particulars, J. Roots, East Dereham.

HAY! Hay! Straw.—J. Keevil, Brixton Granaries, S.W. (Established 1834), is cash buyer of above, any quantity. Presses, saving third rail rate, lent; 1,000 horses fed daily. Bankers, London and County. Old Oats, 304lbs. on rail 13s.; bran 65s. ton.

FIREWOOD! FIREWOOD!! FIREWOOD!!!
RED DEAL BALTIC FIREWOOD, cut under cover and always dry.
50,000 Bundles now ready for immediate delivery. —Large Bundles, 5s. 6d. per 100; Small Bundles, 2s. 9d. per 100. Special quotations for Large Quantities. About 500 Bushels of Deal Chumps and Chip Wood, at 4d. and 5d. per bushel.—The Baltic Firewood Co., Crannis and Co. Wholesale Depôt and Offices: St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich.

TO Engine Owners and Contractors.—For Sale, a first-class 8-horse gear Traction Engine by Holmes and Son, Norwich (modern type, and is very economical). It is fitted with two speeds, compensating gear, hauling drum and wire rope, water-lifter and heater. Is now in thorough repair. The fire-box is quite new and of the best Low Moor Iron, is thickly studded with stays; the tube plate is securely held by a strong tubular stay. The boiler is very strong—the shell plates are 7-16ths in thickness. The road wheels are wrought iron and good width. Cylinder has been re-bored and slides re-surfaced; all the bearings are massive and are scarcely worn. The boiler has been re-lagged with wood and cased with sheet iron. The engine is neatly painted and varnished, and is now ready for work.—Apply, E. Youngs and Co., The Waveney Iron Works, Diss.

Business Cards.

ASK for Wootton's Cure for Corns.—Chief Depôt 7, Tavern Street, Ipswich.

ANOTHER consignment of those Specially Thin Tumblers, engraved with pretty Fern Leaf designs, just to hand. Same price as before, viz., 1s. 3d. the half dozen, or 1s. 9d. post free to any address.—Robt. Sayer, St. Helen's and St. Peter's, Ipswich.

AN Unrivalled Remedy.—Shaving made a luxury, no more blunt razors; use Green's Magic Razor Strop Paste; its effect is marvellous, Razors never want grinding. Price 6d. and 1s. per Box, by post 7d. and 1s. 1d.—Sole Proprietor, J. Green, Hairdresser, Back Post Office, Ipswich.

ADDISON'S SEEDS for the Flower Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Farm. A large variety of all kinds of Seeds always in stock.—Eagle Street, Orwell Place, Ipswich.

A One-Man Cross-cut Saw 4s., sent free 4s. 6d., warranted fastest cutting saw for battlings and green wood; Cross-cut Saws, 4ft., 7s. 6d.; 4½ft., 8s.; 5ft., 9s; Hand Saws, warranted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d. —Kenyon and Trott, Princes Street, Ipswich.

BILLIARDS or Bagatelles.—All those requiring New or Secondhand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard Work done should, before going elsewhere, send for new price list, cloths and rubber cushion samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Est. 1862

BOOKBINDING.—PHILLIPS, of Friars'-street, Ipswich, for General Bookbinding. Account Books made to order

CHRISTMAS Cards! Booklets!! Calendars!!!
Immense Variety, Newest Designs.
Parcels sent on approval to all parts.
Special Showrooms now open.
S. Smith and Smith, The Noted Card Depôt,
The Cash "Suit-all" Stores,
46 and 48, Butter Market, Ipswich.

"ECZEMA," a little Book on Skin Troubles, sent gratis and post free by the Anteczema Co., 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.

EDWARD BEARD registers Houses and Property to be Sold or Let free of charge. Persons seeking Residences, &c., should see Beard's list and consult him about what is available to best meet their requirements. Household Removals in pantechnicon vans, taking risk, at lowest rates; estimates free.—Beard (from Maple and Co.), Reliable House Furnisher, 3 and 3a, King Street, and 28, Butter Market, Ipswich.

GOBEY'S is the Noted House for Home-cured Hams and Bacon, Genuine Pork Sausages and Potted Meats, 47 and 49, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

IF you have not yet done so, get your Clothing of D. Gunn and Co., Tailors, 2, Dial Lane, Ipswich. The best value in the trade for cash.

J. E. Stammers and Son, House Furnishers, 8, 10, and 12, Tacket Street, Ipswich. Furniture of every description; Pianos, American Organs, Perambulators, and Mail Carts, at lowest prices for cash, or supplied on payment of Deposit and easy Instalments. Second-hand Furniture bought for cash, or exchanged for New.

MAGIC Lanterns and Slides for hire.—Wiggin and Son, 34, St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

MARRIED Ladies.—Information of Priceless Value (Free); send stamped envelope.—Mrs. Lawrence, 4, Bradley Street, Sheffield. (Name this paper.)

MARCHANT'S celebrated Pig Powder, unequalled for all pig ailments; 1 lb. 1s., 14 lbs. 12s.—W. Hudson, Chemist & Druggist, St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

MRS. A. Cook, purchaser of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wardrobes, 62, Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich. Clients waited upon at their own residences either in Town or Country. Furniture and Table Linen bought. Remittances forwarded on receipt of goods.

PIANOFORTES.—Constant supply of instruments by best makers, various prices; sale or hire.—Christie, 95, Fore Street, Ipswich.

AT BOTWOOD'S,
The Ipswich Carriage Show Rooms,
Carr Street.
"QUEEN" Gold Medal BROUGHAMS, and variety of first-class new and second-hand Carriages.—Works, Woodbridge Road.

TEA from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; no bonus nonsense; paper not weighed; no deception of any kind; try our 1s. 4d.—West End Tea Stores, 7, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

TO Executors.—Old Gold, Old Plate, Old Jewellery. Highest prices given; valuations for probate or family division.—R. D. and J. B. Fraser, Museum Street Buildings, Ipswich.

WANTED, intending purchasers to inspect our Stock; it is large and varied, bought in the best markets, sold at reasonable profits; Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware a speciality; Galvanised and Enamelled Ware; Travelling Trunks, Bird Cages, Garden Lines, Household Ironmongery, Brushes and Brooms, Baskets, Mats, Glass and Earthenware, some special lines in this department; Oil Stoves, Paints, &c.—Note address—E. C. Ribbans, 114, 115, 117, Fore Street.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co. (Reg.), 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

5,000 Watches Wanted to Clean, at 2s. each. Mainsprings, 2s. 6d. All warranted one year. Watches can be sent by post or rail. Jewellery Repairs equally cheap, and done on the premises.—Candler, Watchmaker, 10, Carr Street, Ipswich.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT to Farmers, Timber Merchants, and Auctioneers.—Wanted to purchase any quantity of Willow Trees for cash; must be first-class quality and suitable for cricket bat making.—Apply, Box 205, this Office.

MARRIED Medical Man at seaside town receives two invalids or convalescents; terms according to requirements.—Address, M.D., *Ipswich Journal* Office.

MATRIMONY.—Gentleman (widower), 49, with one little daughter, aged 10, and possessing considerable income from property, &c., wishes to correspond with an amiable, affectionate, and refined Christian lady (spinster or widow) of undoubted respectability and position, with a view to marriage. Settlement made. Strictest secrecy.—Address, Mr. H. Lawrence, 54, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

WANTED, WIVES TO BUY One Pound of WATSON'S MATCHLESS CLEANSER.
Largest Sale of 1 lb. Soap Tablets in the World.
Ask for it Get it!! Test it!!!

Public Notices.

In re MANFRED BIDDELL, late of Playford, Suffolk, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the above-named (who died 19th October last), are requested to forward particulars of such claims to us, the undersigned, his Executors.
Any persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased are requested to forward to us the amount of their respective debts, addressing the same to us at Playford, near Ipswich.
(Signed) A. B. BIDDELL,
CORDY S. WOLTON,
JOHN L. BIDDELL.
Playford,
November 6th, 1894.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the matter of the Charity called the Seckford Hospital and Woodbridge Endowed Schools, in the parish of Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, regulated by a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 9th May, 1891, and in the matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894."

BY direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Order is proposed to be made by them after the expiration of one calendar month, to be computed from the first publication of this notice, establishing a Scheme altering the above-mentioned Scheme.
It is proposed to provide for the suspension for five years (or such further period as may thereafter be sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners) of the operation of the provisions of clause 50 of the Scheme for charging an extra fee in the Scientific Department of the School for teaching Practical Agriculture.
Any objections to the proposed Order, or suggestions for its modification, may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing, within 21 days from the first publication of this notice, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Whitehall, London, S.W."
Dated the 5th day of November, 1894.
D. R. FEARON,
Secretary.

H. EDWARDS & SON beg to notify to their friends and customers that Mr. Henry Rouse is no longer in their employ, and has no authority to receive orders or money on their account.
Woodbridge, November 8th, 1894.

IPSWICH LYCEUM.

For Three Nights only!
Commencing
MONDAY, November 12th.
Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE'S
Great London Success,
"THE CHARLATAN,"
From the HAYMARKET THEATRE, LONDON.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY,
Mr. C. W. GARTHORNE and COMPANY
IN
"THE QUEEN'S SHILLING,"
A Comedy-Drama in Three Acts, by
G. W. GODFREY.
Matinee, Saturday, Nov. 17th, at 2.30.
Prices 6d. to 3s. 6d. Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8.
Booking at the ANCIENT HOUSE.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

THE FIFTH
ANNUAL MEETING
Of the IPSWICH and EAST SUFFOLK BRANCH
Will be held in the
COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, IPSWICH,
On THURSDAY, November 15, at 3 p.m.
Chairman: A. M. BERNARD, Esq.
The Rev. BENJAMIN WAUGH, Hon. Director of the Society, will speak of the work and needs of the Society.
The Right Hon. Lord Gwydyr (High Steward of the Borough), F. S. Stevenson, Esq., M.P., S. R. Anness, Esq., Walton Turner, Esq. (Chairman of the Ipswich School Board), L. Moir, Esq. (Vice-chairman Ipswich School Board), G. S. Elliston, Esq. (Medical Officer of Health), H. M. Jackaman, Esq. (Coroner for the Borough), Rev. Canon Rogers, Dr. Roche, A. C. Churchman, Esq., Col. Ward, and others have promised to attend the Meeting.

EXHIBITION, ART GALLERY, HIGH STREET.

"Valley of the Thames,"
BY
LLOYD-JONES.
170 WATER COLOURS
(Large and Beautiful Works).
WILL RE-OPEN TO-DAY (SATURDAY)
For a Few Days (excepting Tuesday Evening).
ADMISSION THREEPENCE—10 to 5, and 6.30 to 9.

WOODBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of ROOTS, VEGETABLES, CORN, FRUIT, DEAD POULTRY, BUTTER, &c., will be held in the NEW RIDE and ASSEMBLY ROOM, WOODBRIDGE (by kind permission of Mr. W. Miles),
On THURSDAY, Dec. 6th, 1894.
Entries close THURSDAY, November 22nd, 1894.
Prize Schedules and Entry Forms posted free on application to—
GEO. E. WALKER,
Hon. Sec., Woodbridge.

Ipswich and East of England
CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
AND
THURSDAY, Nov. 13th. 14th, and 15th.
PUBLIC HALL, IPSWICH.
Royal Artillery String Band (from Woolwich).

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

TWELVE HOUSES—UPLAND ROAD, SPRING ROAD ESTATE, IPSWICH.
TWENTY HOUSES—MARTIN AND LUTHER ROADS, RECTORY ROAD ESTATE.
THE BALLOT FOR
These properties will take place at the Lecture Hall, Tower Street, Ipswich, on THURSDAY, November 15th, 1894, at 7.30 p.m.
All particulars may be obtained at the office of the Society, Post Office Chambers, Ipswich.
ARTHUR PEARCE,
Secretary.

HARTISMERE UNION.

PORTER WANTED AT WORTHAM SCHOOL.
WANTED at once, an active Man, with knowledge of Gardening, &c., as PORTER and INDUSTRIAL TRAINER at the Wortham Separate School, near Diss. Salary, £20 per annum, with lodgings and rations.
Further particulars as to the duties can be obtained of the Matron (Mrs. Cooper), and candidates must send in their applications and testimonials to me, the undersigned, not later than Saturday, the 17th inst.
The appointment will be made on Monday, the 3rd December next, and selected candidates will have notice to attend.
Forms of application can be obtained of the Clerk.
JNO. BOND,
Clerk.
Board Room, Eye,
5th November, 1894.

KITCHEN RANGES AND STOVES
OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY REPAIRED and FIXED
BY EXPERIENCED WORKMAN IN TOWN OR COUNTRY. Stovepipe and Elbow Maker.
EDGAR S. SCRIVENER,
Range and Stove Maker, Builder's and General Ironmonger,
2 & 4, Queen Street, Ipswich.

OPENS TO-DAY
(SATURDAY).
BRAND AND SONS'
GRAND XMAS BAZAAR,
WITH
DOUBLE THE ASSORTMENT
OF NOVELTIES.
28, 30, 32, 34, AND 36, TACKET STREET, IPSWICH.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON UNION

RETURNING OFFICER.
PARISH AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS' ELECTIONS.
THE Guardians of this Union will, at their Meeting to be held on the 23rd day of November instant, be prepared to appoint a person to perform the duties of RETURNING OFFICER at the forthcoming Elections on the
SCALE OF EXPENSES FIXED BY THE EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
Uncontested Parish Election	0	10	0
Uncontested District Election	0	10	0
Contested Parish or District Election with less than 200 electors	4	0	0
Contested Parish or District Election with less than 300 electors	5	0	0
Contested Parish or District Election with upwards of 300 electors	7	0	0

For each contested Election of Parish and District Councillors where they take place at the same time, £1 extra.
The foregoing scale of expenses includes all payments out of pocket, and all other charges, outgoings, and expenses whatsoever.
Applications must be sent to me on or before Wednesday, the 21st November instant.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL GOODING, Clerk.
Tower Street, Ipswich,
9th November, 1894.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
Established 1782.
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
LIBERAL AND PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
ASSURED FREE OF ALL LIABILITY.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING RULES SUPPLIED.
AGENTS AT IPSWICH:
Messrs. H. CHAPMAN and Co., Chemists.
Mr. W. L. KINGSFORD, Solicitor, 26, Brook Street.
Mr. C. A. CREASEY, Estate Agent, Hill House, Walton.

PAWSEY'S LADIES' POCKET BOOK,

PRICE 2s. 6d.
WITH ALMANACK, DIARY, AND CASH ACCOUNT,
SIX ILLUSTRATIONS,
Original Poetry by various Authors,
NEW ENIGMAS, CHARADES, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
JUST PUBLISHED FOR 1895,
PAWSEY'S POCKET DIARY. 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d.,
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PUBLISHED by F. PAWSEY, IPSWICH, and to be obtained of all Booksellers.

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GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
GEORGE BUTCHER
OFFERS
RIPE, BLUE, & MILD
GORGONZOLAS
Per 7½d. Pound,
BY THE WHOLE OR HALF CHEESE.
ALSO SOME
STILTON SHAPE GORGONZOLAS
Per 6½d. Pound,
VERY FAT AND BLUE.
GEORGE BUTCHER,
MANSION HOUSE STORES,
IPSWICH.

LEFT OFF CLOTHES.

Ladies' & Gentlemens Wearing Apparel
of all kinds, including:
LINEN, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., purchased at
HIGHEST PRICES
BY
Mrs. W. ROBERTS,
56, UPPER ORWELL STREET, IPSWICH
Mrs. Roberts will remit same day for country parcel received. Ladies can also have Mrs. Roberts' personal attendance if desired.

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BEST WALLSEND	26/-
B. & M.'S SELECTED SILKSTONES	24/-
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BEST HOUSE NUTS	22/-
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(Excellent for general purposes).	
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Discount 1/- per ton for Cash.
Truck Loads especially quoted for.
BOOTH AND MITCHELL.
HEAD OFFICE:
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THE ROYAL WINDSOR
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SOLE MANUFACTURER—
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Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Oilmen in 1d. Packets, and 3d. and 6d. Boxes.

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New Deliveries of
JACKETS
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CAPES
Will be found best and cheapest for the million.
SEE WINDOWS.
Now is the best time for BUYING FURS to advantage.
37 and 39, TAVERN STREET,
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CROSS's

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MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER.
(Established, 1833.)
CASH ADVANCED
From £2 upwards, upon Silver, Plate, Jewellery, Diamonds, Watches, Pianos, Life Policies, Stocks, Shares, Houses, Deeds, Building Society Scrip and Books, Reversionary interests, and approved Personal Security, &c.
Low Rates charged for temporary loans.
MONEY MAY BE DEPOSITED
In any sum above £2, bearing interest at the rate of 4 % per annum, and the same may be withdrawn at any time without notice.
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MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER,
17, ELM STREET,
OFF MUSEUM STREET,
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Old Bank Buildings, Ipswich.
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BEGS to intimate that he has completed his arrangements for the present Season, and solicits the favour of a call.
A Perfect Fit in every case Guaranteed.
SPECIALITIES.
Dress Suits from......£4 4s. 0d.
Lounge Suits from...£3 10s. 0d.
Trousers from ....£0 18s. 6d.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITS,
UNIFORMS.
LIVERIES.
LADIES' JACKETS.
5 per Cent. Cash Discount.

IF YOU WANT
FRUIT TREES
That will bear regularly, purchase Apples worked upon our Paradise Stock. We have 70,000 to select from and shall be pleased to show them to visitors.
TRAINED TREES A SPECIALITY.
J. R. PEARSON & SONS,
CHILWELL NURSERIES, NOTTS.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE
IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
Established 1878.
Head Offices: Pall Mall East, London, S.W.
Hunters, Stallions, Carriage, Saddle, Farm, and Trade Horses Insured against Death from Accident or Disease; Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.
Claims Paid exceed £85,000.
Prospectuses and full particulars post free. Agent:—Mr. S. WATERS, 2 and 4, Princes Street, Ipswich.

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ALL KINDS. ALL PRICES.
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EARTHENWARE, IRONWARE,
PLATE, CUTLERY, &c.,
QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSES,
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FORTHCOMING AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS
Advertised in this Paper.

Nov.		
10	Framlingham, Pasture Holding	W. Arnott and Son.
14*	Normanton, Furniture, etc.	W. T. Balls.
16	Shrubland Park, Timber, &c.	Alfred Preston.
19	Stowmarket, Foreign Timber	Martin Crannis & Son
21	Barham, Furniture, &c	George Symonds.
23	Haverhill, Farm Buildings, etc.	Harman Bros.
30	Melton, Properties	Moulton, Fisk, and Walker.

*Two days' Sale.

The Ipswich Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

LORD SALISBURY'S POSITION. As a criticism of Lord ROSEBERY'S programme, and as an authoritative statement of Conservative policy, Lord SALISBURY'S speech at Edinburgh deserves to be remembered. He was compelled to face an unexampled phenomenon in English history. A Prime Minister having been returned to power after a General Election, with a mandate for the consideration of one great Constitutional question, had come forward to agitate a totally different one, viz, a revolution in the Constitution of the country. The shelving of Home Rule in favour of a proposal to suppress one of the branches of the Legislature is, in fact, what Lord ROSEBERY imagines will give him a second lease of power. At the outset Lord SALISBURY points out that, as the Constitution now is, no Minister can refer any one particular question to the distinct judgment of the people for final settlement. Some day, perhaps, the referendum, as it is called, may become a feature of our Constitution, and work as well as it does in Switzerland. But the history of the last General Election proves that at present it is impossible. The question of Home Rule was undoubtedly before the country in 1892, but it is impossible to say that the votes of the electors were not largely determined by a vast number of other questions far more interesting to electors. So again, next year, Lord ROSEBERY may try and refer the House of Lords' existence as a particular point to the decision of the constituencies, but the Parliament which will be elected cannot be said to represent merely the views of the people upon one question. They will vote for the matters that peculiarly concern them. Lord ROSEBERY'S device is once more to obtain a blank cheque to his demands in the House of Commons, and to call his manner of broaching the question of the House of Lords a referendum is incorrect and dishonest.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADMISSION. The Prime Minister has admitted that his demand amounts to a suppression of the Upper House. It is a question of ending, and not mending. What the Liberal party now ask for is power for the majority in the House of Commons to do as they like, without let or hindrance—without any review of their work by a Second Chamber. There is no provocation or ground on which to base this revolutionary demand. We say nothing as to the contradiction which the history of the present century gives to the implied assumption that England has made no progress, and is hopelessly in the rear of the world in all political and legislative matters. There is no civilised land where the people are so free or so powerful, or where stable institutions have done more for the well-being of the State. Once passed, English laws are irrevocable; they are so only because they represent the fully matured and settled convictions of the vast bulk of the population. The existence of the Second Chamber has enabled this characteristic of our legislation to grow and develop. Consent is of the essence of the contract between the various sections of the people. The demand of Lord ROSEBERY is that this settled practice should be rapidly and rudely swept away, and that any chance majority of the House of Commons elected on any scratch policy should be able to decide upon the liberties and property of any great minority such as is represented to-day by the Opposition in Parliament. If it were possible to refer this question honestly, by itself, to the nation, we have no doubt what the answer would be. The record of the Peers may be put before the people without any fear of consequences. The Upper House, in rejecting the Home Rule Bill, in amending the Employers' Liability Bill, and in throwing out the Evicted Tenants Bill, acted according to the wishes of the majority of the representatives of Great Britain. Lord ROSEBERY claims that the decision of Great Britain should be overruled by Archbishop WALSH'S Irish battalions, by the votes of the South and West of Ireland. Without a Second Chamber these votes would practically dictate the policy of Great Britain, and from this monstrous result the action of the House of Lords has saved the country.

MORAL FORCE OF THE RESOLUTION. In order to try and give a semblance of authority for the programme, Lord ROSEBERY intends to propose a resolution in the House of Commons denouncing the House of Lords and proposing its destruction. With the help of the Irish vote such a resolution may be carried, but it will have no moral force whatever. Very different agencies are required before the ancient institutions of England can be fundamentally changed. When the House of Lords is abolished, it will have to be done by the real opinion of the nation, and not by the mere passing of a resolution by a certain set of men claiming to represent a certain party in the State. The country will very seriously examine the case set up by Lord ROSEBERY before any endorsement is given to his new policy. His principal point is that the House of Lords is unfavourable to his own party, and everything contrary to his own party must be swept away. But the House of Lords, under other conditions, were not unfavourable to the Liberal party. In the Ministries of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord ABERDEEN the majority of the House of Lords supported a Liberal Government against Lord DERBY and the Conservative party on the question of University tests, and again subsequently on the question of the Chinese War. Things have changed since then no doubt, but as Lord SALISBURY said, "The truth is that it is not the men who have changed, but Liberal opinions." The strongest argument against the Lords on the side of the Radicals apart from the considerations that we have dealt with seems to be on the score that the members are naturally Conservative, and as Sir WILFRID LAWSON so sweetly puts it, they are descended "from the greatest rascals and reprobates in the country." The position of the Upper Chamber in this respect was effectively vindicated by Captain PRETYMAN in the speech he delivered at Stratford St. Mary on Saturday. Of course, Captain PRETYMAN does not consider the Peers constitute an ideal Second Chamber. If the legislative machinery were being constructed for a new country it is not likely that the hereditary principles would be adopted. But the House of Lords, on his showing, is one of the oldest of national institutions, and it has a history of which no Peer need be ashamed. According to Captain PRETYMAN'S figures the history, in the first place, of the Radicals is very faulty, for instead of the House of Lords being descended "from the greatest rascals and reprobates that ever lived," we find that the Radicals have created 217 Peers since 1830, as compared with 119 by the Conservatives. Within a limited period no fewer than fifty-two Gladstonian Peerages were created, with the result that the following of that party in the House of Lords had fallen to thirty-three. Lord ROSEBERY says that this is because Radicals are apt to change their opinions after they are made lords, which is rather a reflection on Radicalism. The ex-Premier, on the other hand, suggests that the true reason is that the Liberal leaders have changed their opinions, and parted with their principles. What has happened to the party in the House of Commons since 1885 renders this much more than a conjecture. The whole speech of Capt. PRETYMAN is brimful of points in this connection, and we recommend all intelligent electors to carefully peruse it. He has completely eviscerated the argument that the House of Lords is merely a show of mediæval monsters.

WHAT LABOURERS WILL SACRIFICE. Though the House of Lords has resisted the will of the House of Commons on occasions, it has never vetoed an issue that has been properly submitted to the nation, and the proposals of the Government thoroughly endorsed. If the enormous majority of the House of Lords is against the Irish policy of Mr. GLADSTONE, it is because they believe it is fatal to the integrity of the Empire, and in this they most certainly represent the feeling of the "predominant partner," and of a vast section of English society. If the Home Rule policy were moved out of the way, the House of Lords in the course of time would settle back into the old position in which parties were fairly balanced. All Second Chambers lean towards the Conservative side, but this is of the nature of their function, viz., to restrain the excess and impetuosity of the first Chamber, and to see that in its eagerness for change it does not outstrip the wishes of the electors of the country. The cry against the House of Lords can only end in the postponement of all useful legislation. Questions of political machinery are idle and sterile things compared with the social questions which are ripe for consideration. The reform of the poor-law, the purchase of their own dwellings by working men, old age pensions, and such like subjects must all be annihilated if the new cry against the House of Lords is adopted, without protest, by the Liberal party.

AND FINALLY. The *Westminster Gazette*, a Radical paper, in dealing with the House of Lords question makes public, in a manner that must be terribly disconcerting to the wire-pullers of the Radical party, their fear of the futility of the proposed campaign against the Upper Chamber. The paper says: —"Let us take as one instance the question of one man one vote. Will it be bootless and fruitless to send up a Bill to that effect to the Lords? Surely not; for either the Lords will accept it, or reject it. If they accept it, we shall have a most important reform to the good—a valuable piece of political property saved from 'the seething whirlpool.' If the Lords reject it, the case against them will be enormously strengthened. *Hitherto, the destructive action of the House of Lords in the present Parliament has, so far as measures of first-rate importance go, been confined to* (1) *Irish Bills and* (2) *the Employers' Liability Bill. With regard to the former, Lord Rosebery fears that the country will not 'flame up' about them. With regard to the latter the Lords had the excuse of some division of opinion among the persons mainly concerned in the Bill.* The Prime Minister dwelt with eloquent emphasis on the greatness of the issue involved in the question of the House of Lords, on the arduousness of the attack, on the necessity of overwhelming popular force behind it. The fight, let us never forget, is not to be won by shouting; nor is it to the converted that we have to preach the new crusade. To keep up the enthusiasm of good Radicals to the point of 1892 is not enough. To fight the Lords with any chance of success, we want to enlist recruits, and to rally the waverers or abstainers. Can it be doubted, therefore, that the wider the field of discontent against the Lords the better, and that the cup needs all the filling it can get?" Can anything stronger be said in favour of the House of Lords than that the Lords had an excuse for what they have done, and that it is necessary to go to pastures new in order to get them to do something to rouse the feeling of the country against them?

NO RATE DEFAULTERS IN WOODBRIDGE.

On Friday morning a vestry meeting was held at St. Mary's Church, Woodbridge, for the purpose of making a Poor-rate for the ensuing half-year. Mr. George Carter, senior churchwarden, presided. The collector (Mr. W. G. Whisstock) presented an estimate showing that £665 would be required, and there was a balance in hand of £66 1s. On the proposition of Mr. John Andrews, seconded by Mr. Henry Fisher, it was decided to levy a rate of 10d. in the £, which would raise £641 14s. 10½d. The collector mentioned the unique fact that there was not a penny arrears on the last rate. He had traced the books for over 40 years back and could not find that such a thing had happened before. The Chairman: "I think Mr. Whisstock ought to have a pair of white gloves."

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected COCOA, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk—Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Cocoaine or Cocoa Nib-Extract: A thin beverage of full flavour, now with many beneficially taking the place of tea. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Boot Factory. The rumour with regard to the starting of a new boot factory in Ipswich, refers to an enlargement by Mr. H. Underwood. It will be begun on a small scale.

Ipswich Nurses' Home. There is not often much eloquence in figures, but the simple statement in the report of the Ipswich Nurses' Home that 1,513 cases of sickness were tended during the year, indicates that an immense amount of good is done by that institution, which is further brought to light in that 1,026 of the cases were treated gratuitously. Miss Pye, the matron, deserves every encouragement in her noble work.

The Primrose League. We regret to announce that the Hon. John de Grey, Provincial Secretary of the Primrose League for the Eastern Counties (who visited the Ipswich Habitation a fortnight ago) is suffering from typhoid fever. The Grand Council would be obliged if all members of the Primrose League in the Eastern Counties would kindly address any communications for the present to the Vice-Chancellor, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Another Cry from the Land. Lord Walsingham, who, as the Hon. Mr. T. De Grey, represented West Norfolk for a long period as a Conservative, has, says a contemporary, been offered by the Liberal Corporation of King's Lynn the position of High Steward, formerly filled by the late Earl of Derby. His lordship has declined the honour, stating that "under the existing conditions affecting landed property I hesitate to undertake any new responsibilities liable to involve expense."

A County Appointment Vacated. Aldermen, councillors, and all connected with the Suffolk County Council will regret that Mr. Alden Cobbold has resigned the office of Deputy Clerk of the Peace, found it necessary to relinquish his office owing to continued ill-health. Fortunately Mr. Westhorp will be succeeded by a gentleman quite capable of performing the duties in the person of Mr. Alfred Newsham Cobbold, who has been appointed deputy to Mr. Cherry. Mr. Cobbold has had the benefit of a long experience in the work of the county, and his selection for appointment will meet with general approval. The appointment will be made with the deputy clerkship to the East and West Suffolk County Councils.

All Saints, Ipswich. The parishioners of All Saints, Ipswich, have done their duty nobly. For seventeen years they have worked zealously and continuously to promote the welfare of their church, and after the splendid effort of Sunday last, when the handsome sum of over £145 was voluntarily contributed, they are within a measurable distance of seeing the institution which they have reared freed from the incubus of debt. If all "special offertories" were of as generous a character as the one in question, benefices would be far more easily filled, and churches more successful when recourse was had to that means of philanthropic money-making. All Saints has set a worthy example besides securing the good wishes of the rest of the churches in the borough.

Returning Officers' Fees. The grievance of the Suffolk Boards of Guardians' clerks in respect to the fees allowed to the County Councils for returning officers at the forthcoming Parish and District Councils' elections has been greatly intensified during the present week. With rare exceptions the union clerks are declining to act as returning officers, and some of the Local Boards of Guardians, recognising the failure of the County Council, have gone so far as to memorialise the county authority to reconsider their decision. Very few, if any, clergymen or local farmers have volunteered to discharge the duties, as was predicted by a member of the County Local Government Act Committee, and as matters stand at present there is a prospect of Suffolk becoming notorious for the incompetent conduct of its first Parish and District Council elections. There is yet time for common sense and justice to prevail.

Virtue's Reward. When one sets an idea it is well to emulate Captain Cuttle's example and make a note of it; and when one accidentally falls across an honest man it is just as well to strengthen his virtue by generous treatment. This, however, would not appear to be an acceptable notion to the lady who rode on an Ipswich tramcar a few days ago. The driver of the car discovered a lady's purse on the platform, which he found contained a considerable sum in gold and silver. The owner was not long in making the acquaintance of the finder, who, upon receiving a correct description of the lost treasure, promptly handed over the purse and its contents to the distressed lady. Her gratitude and joy at the recovery of her property found ample expression in words, and after carefully counting the money, rewarded the honest driver with—threepence! We did not hear whether such magnanimity (save the mark!) was declined with thanks.

Pollution of the Gipping. Few inhabitants of Stowmarket and even the Local Board itself will complain of the report which has been addressed to the Local Government Board on the polluted state of the river Gipping. That stream near Stowmarket has been described as an open sewer, dangerous to the health of the people. The charge is not denied, but those who read our report in another column will perceive that the difficulty of their work has been considerably increased by the refusal of neighbouring authorities to unite with them in a joint scheme for purification. Plans for sewering Stowmarket urban district will shortly be submitted to the Local Government Board, and until their sanction has been received to the scheme and the borrowing of money, the local authority are powerless. It is necessary, however, that this should be carried out as little delay as possible.

Miss Blackshaw at Hadleigh. Miss Jessie Blackshaw, the popular principal of the Eastern Counties' Dairy Institute (under whose auspices some interesting demonstrations in butter-making have this week been made at Hadleigh) has, in conjunction with Miss Mary Elizabeth Turner, issued a second edition of a very valuable manual on "Butter-making for our Pupils," which is dedicated to that rare friend of dairy farming, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Bristol. The work deals very lucidly with the whole subject of butter-making, commencing with the older methods, and contains valuable information respecting the essential elements to success. It is singular to note with what prejudice Suffolk farmers look upon the new system, but why this should be so is difficult to say, for the system has already been proved that better butter, both in quality and quantity, is capable of production by modern methods. At Hadleigh, too, Miss Blackshaw must with considerable success, for, at first, the pupils were taught practical lessons the pupils—consisting chiefly of farmers' wives and daughters—grew enthusiastic, and it is now believed that the lectures will prove of lasting benefit to that district. The Eastern Counties' Dairy Institute and the East Suffolk County Council are doing a most useful and necessary work in furthering dairy farming, and it will be very unsatisfactory indeed if they fail to gain the support of the people whom the lectures are intended to benefit.

Colchester Oyster Feast. Thousands of Suffolk people who read the account of the recent oyster feast at Colchester would doubtless be prepared to understand the causes of its celebration. Christopher Crayon, a well-known Essex writer, has been telling a contemporary all about it, and from this it appears it is necessary to set up the musty records of a century ago to discover the origin of this singular ceremony which the Colchester people celebrate with such zeal. Ever since the year 1793, the oyster feast has been held in Colchester on the Donye's Day, on the ground that oysters are in their perfect condition in the month of October. But it was not until 1845 that the feast assumed its present proportions. In the latter year Mr. Henry Walton, the then Mayor of Colchester, assembled over 200 guests at the festive board; and ever since the Mayor of the Chief Borough of Colchester has exerted himself to add dignity and lustre to the event. Royalty, law, letters, theology, the Legislature, and the army, have each and all at various times been represented at these gatherings, and the toast now Colchester is so likely to be engulphed in the unit now Colchester is so likely to be engulphed in the unit now Colchester is so likely to be engulphed in the unit

CAPT. PRETYMAN'S POLITICAL VIEWS.

HOW HE WOULD ASSIST THE LABOURER.

TRENCHANT CRITICISM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS QUESTION.

RADICAL INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

As the largest and most convenient place of meeting in the district, the Mill at Stratford St. Mary was opened on Friday evening, and there was a big muster of the electors of the neighbourhood to hear an address by Capt. Pretyman, who was accompanied by Lord Raglan. Major R. B. Colvin, the popular master of the Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds, who have their kennels in the neighbourhood, presided, and expressed satisfaction at the representative attendance of people. He believed that supporters of both parties were present, and he asked the Liberals to give the speakers a fair hearing, and to put any question they desired at the close. The request was taken in the right spirit, the audience being attentive and showing themselves interested. Major Colvin briefly touched on the importance of having a strong foreign policy, a strong army, and a strong navy, remarking that England was the richest country in the world, and would be the richest prize for other nations if it could be conquered.

Capt. PRETYMAN, who was heartily received, at once referred to the declaration of war which Lord Rosebery had made against the House of Lords. The leader of the Radical party had said that this was to be

THE GREAT TEST QUESTION

at the next election. People were told that the House of Lords was almost entirely an hereditary chamber. The words used by a Radical were that the reason a man got to be in the House of Lords was that he was the son of his father, and, therefore, because every man was the son of some father, he was no better than other people. Now, as a matter of fact, a very large number of the members of the House of Lords had been placed there for distinguished service of their own. (Cheers.) The House now consisted of 575 members. Of these 336—considerably more than half—had been created since 1830; since a large number of the audience whom he was addressing were born. They had been created because they were men of commanding genius, or had rendered some great service to their country in some particular path of life. Although the Radicals were always abusing the Lords, the Radicals were wonderfully fond of making them. (Laughter.) Out of the 336 peers created since 1830 the Conservatives had created 119 and the Liberals 217. That was a hundred save two more than the Conservatives had created. (Laughter.) Thus the Liberals abused the very people whom they themselves had made what they were. (Renewed laughter.) In the late Government there were no fewer than 21 Peers, and in the present Liberal Government there were no fewer than 23. The Radicals seemed to have to go to the Lords to find the most useful members of their Government. (Hear, hear.) He supposed the audience would all agree, whatever their politics, that a man who was sent by a constituency to the House of Commons was fit to be a legislator. No fewer than 169 of the Peers in the present House of Lords had first sat in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Another rather important element in the House of Lords consisted of the men who had filled various important positions under the Crown in the Colonies, and therefrom derived great experience. There were twenty-one Peers who had at some time or other been colonial governors. He could not attach too much importance to that, because it was most important that our Colonies should remain part of this great Empire, and it was not enough for the old country to wish to keep them—they must wish to stay. (Hear, hear.) If the Colonies were to say, "We have had enough of you, Englishmen can't protect us, we will have no more of you," would this country be able to compel them to remain part of the Empire? No; what happened in the case of America when America was a great deal less powerful than Canada or Australia, and much less able to defend itself, would be repeated—

THE COLONIES WOULD BE LOST.

If Australia, Canada, and the other great colonies thought that the connection with Great Britain would no longer be of any value to them they would cut that connection. The fact that they had in the House of Lords 21 Peers who had been colonial governors, and who were most fully competent to speak for the colonists, with experience derived from the Colonies, formed a most valuable and useful link in this great Empire. (Cheers.) It might be said that some members of the House of Commons might have been to the Colonies, but nowadays if a man wanted to go to Parliament it was not very safe for him to go abroad for a long time. Some other man would be making the most of his absence from the constituency. (Laughter.) They were, moreover, able to have in the House of Lords men distinguished for service as soldiers, naval commanders, or in some other capacity, and who were willing to give their experience, but not to go through a political battle. Passing on to speak of the attitude of the House of Lords, Capt. Pretyman said that if a measure were passed hastily through the House of Commons by a small majority, and that measure was not believed by the Lords to be sound or right or really popular in the country, the Lords could send the measure back and give the people an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it. (Cheers.) People who were now called upon to follow the Radical party in a crusade against the House of Lords and other historic institutions of this country might naturally enquire what was this party they were asked to follow? He would allow that the old Liberal party had a history of which they might be proud, but he did not think it would be allowed that the present party had a right to claim all the traditions of the great Liberal party of the past. What was their composition? They included a remnant of the old Liberal party, but the mass of the present Radical party consisted of

VARIOUS GROUPS OF FADDISTS,

such, for instance, as the teetotallers, who would put the whole policy of this country in the balance against the question whether a man drank one glass of beer or none at all. There was another party which was very anxious about women's rights; there was the Trades Union party, and the Little England party—the party who said that England by herself was plenty big enough and there was no need to bother about the Colonies, the party who ran away from the Boers and deserted General Gordon. Were these people who could be followed in destroying a great constitutional history with any chance of success? They might succeed in pulling down, but it took a wise man to build up, and by success he meant success in making Englishmen happier, better off and more friendly together. (Applause.) Referring to the action of the Trades Union Section, Capt. Pretyman remarked that every man had a perfect right to ally himself with any other man, and any number of men, not to do or to do anything which England allowed. But when it came to coercing fellow-men, using force and cruelty, attempting to overawe men who did not agree with them and forcing these men to give up work because they themselves had got a quarrel on with a third party, then, he said, they were doing wrong, and ought not to be supported. (Hear, hear.) At the Norwich Trades Congress they passed a resolution that "The Parliamentary Committee be instructed to introduce a Bill making it a penal offence punishable with fines and imprisonment, or both, for any individual to—1, purchase any article at any shop at which the owner or owners are not members of a trade union; 2, or engage any cab, fly, or other vehicle of which both the proprietor and driver are not members of a trade union; 3, or to enter any omnibus or tramcar of which both the driver and conductor are not members of a trade union; 4, or to travel on any railway train of which the guard, engine driver and fireman were not members of a trade union. (Laughter.) Would men present, whatever their politics, approve of that, or think that the police, instead of looking after the ordinary peace and order, should be engaged in enforcing such regulations? (Laughter.) Having pointed out that the Trade Unionists who passed this resolution represented but a small proportion of the working men, but that they were a power from their unity, Capt. Pretyman turned to a question more immediately affecting his audience. How were the people

TO GET A LIVING OUT OF THE LAND?

That was a very serious question for those who lived in agricultural districts. Could any Radical tell him that by the measures they had passed the Government had done anything to help them? Capt. Pretyman here waited some time for a reply, remarking it was very strange if no one could tell him of anything the Government had done for them. At length a labourer said the Government had given them the Parish Councils Act, and another ejaculated "If I have ten acres of land I can get a living for my wife and family." Capt. Pretyman: "You cannot get ten acres through the Parish Councils Act, but you can get them without it." (Cheers and laughter). The labourer: "I can get three by the Act." Capt. Pretyman: "Can you get a living off three acres of land?" The labourer: "I could." (Laughter.) Capt. Pretyman: "Then you are a very clever fellow." (Renewed laughter.) A voice: "I have got three acres of land I can let you have." The labourer: "Thank you, I'll give you five shillings an acre for it." (Laughter.) Capt. Pretyman: If the result of the Parish Councils Act is to bring land down to five shillings an acre, I think it will do more harm than good. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) To the labourer: "You could grow only half with corn at the time, and if with corn at eight shillings a coomb you could live on the produce you are a very easy fellow to keep, and I should like you to come to me to keep you if I want somebody." (Loud laughter and cheers.) I say this in all friendliness." (Hear, hear.) Proceeding, Capt. Pretyman said that the Government had done nothing to put money into the pockets of the people on the land, but on the contrary they had done a great deal to take money out of their pockets. The one measure the Government had passed affecting them was the Budget—excepting, of course, the Parish Councils Act, which he hoped would do good socially in the country. It might enable people to get gardens and allotments—he believed that in most places they could already get as much as they wanted—and it might give a little more interest to local affairs, and he had heard a slight whisper that it might raise the rates. By the Budget the Government had put an extra tax on beer. He, Capt. Pretyman, had said earlier in the year the result of that would be the brewers would

GET THE TAX OUT OF THE PRICE OF BARLEY,

and he would ask anyone in that room whether after allowing for the difference in quality in the two years the price of barley had not come down two shillings a coomb. If Sir William Harcourt had wanted to help those on the land he could easily have raised the same amount of money by putting the tax on the foreign barley instead of on the beer. Then in regard to the death duties. In the past, if a man had a lot of money in the bank or in other such investments he paid duty at his death on the capital sum, and if he had real property he paid it on the income. If a man under these circumstances spent a lot of money in pulling down old cottages and building fresh ones for his tenants, without getting, as the times went, any increase of income, he had not to pay more taxes on the property. Now under Sir William Harcourt's Budget, if a man did that he would be charged the full tax as if the property were productive like the money in the bank. The declared intention of the party now in power was to attack ownership of land, to attack the Church, and to attack other institutions of the country, and such being the case was it likely that a man who had money in a bank, in shares, or in foreign safe investments, would take it from those investments and put it on the land? That question affected the labourers, for how would they get on

IF NO MONEY WAS SPENT ON THE LAND?

The Radicals said they were going to give them the land. (Laughter.) But even if that could be done there would not be enough land for everybody. There were in this country seventy-eight million acres of land, including everything, and thirty-six million people. If everybody had his share there would be only two acres for each, and their friend who thought he could get a living out of three would not get enough. (Laughter). Having pointed out that landlords were now exhausting their capital in paying wages and other outgoings, Capt. Pretyman urged the importance of unity among all persons connected with the land to endeavour to get Parliament to do something for agricultural trade. No one must go away with the impression that he wished to put taxes on wheat. But he believed a good deal might be done for agriculture without interfering with wheat. Some benefit might be derived from the marking of foreign meat, which was often passed off as English. A Pure Beer Bill would also help in two ways—they would get a better article, and more barley being used the price of barley would go up, and so probably would wages, they being largely dependent on the price of barley. (Cheers.) The Government would be much better employed if they looked after things of this sort than they were in spending £500,000 of money on Irish evicted tenants, who had been turned out of their farms, not because they could not pay their rent, but because they would not. Honest Englishmen were entitled to consideration. (Cheers.)

Questions being invited, Mr. GRIMWOOD said there was a Conservative gentleman in that neighbourhood who had stopped boating on the river.—Capt. PRETYMAN: I am very sorry if there is a difference between you and any Conservative gentleman, but that is not quite politics you know. (Hear, hear.) If I could do anything to make matters smooth I should be glad. (Cheers.)

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Lord RAGLAN, introduced as a grandson of the great commander in the Crimea, followed with a short address, speaking as a resident in Wales on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The first quarrel he had with the Bill was that it created a division. In former days there was constant fighting between the Welsh and the English, and they were two nations. Now they were united, and he could defy anyone to say where Wales began and England ended. If a Disestablishment Bill was to be passed for Wales, why was it not to be given for the rest of the country? Did a man in Glamorganshire differ from a man in Monmouthshire? If this Bill was excellent for the people on one side of the river, was it not equally good for the people on the other side of the river? This raised the point how did the Welsh Disestablishment Bill affect the people of England at all? Well, let them suppose there was a man whom they would call Smith owning land on the sea coast, and, finding that the sea was threatening to eat it away, asked Brown, whose land was next his on the inside, to help him to protect it. Brown said no, it had nothing to do with him; but one fine day Smith's land disappeared, and he (Brown) finding that his land was threatened, ran appealingly to Jones. "No," said Jones, "you would not help Smith." That applied to Welsh Disestablishment. The Disestablishment of the Church in Wales was intended as a step towards the disestablishment of the Church in England, and it behoved Englishmen to defend it. Wales 200 years ago was a poor, wild, mountainous country, covered with woods and sparsely populated. With the invention of steam and the discovery of coal, a change came over the country. The Church in Wales was a poor church, badly endowed and neglected by the Government of the day. The Welsh were an exceedingly religious people, and finding that the religious ministrations were limited, many of them said, "We will have ministers of our own." This was an exceedingly laudable sentiment, but since then the Church had woke up, and during this century had been very active. The people were

RETURNING TO THE ANCIENT FOLD,

and that was the reason why there was an extraordinary desire at this moment to disestablish and disendow the Church in Wales. People had got the idea that if the Church were disendowed they would not have to pay any more tithe, but that was not the case. The Church in Ireland had been disestablished, but tithe had still to be paid. In Wales the tithe would be continued, the only difference being that it would not go to the clergy, but would be paid to the Government Department or the parish rate collector. The amount of money affected by the Bill for Wales was £120,600 a year. The actual amount of tithe paid was more, but the sum put at the disposal of the country by the disestablishment of the Church would not be more that £120,000 per annum. It must be remembered besides that the Church of England at the present moment, through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and various other bodies, made payments to Wales amounting to £40,000 a year, which would be lost to Wales in the event of the Welsh Church being disestablished. Therefore the net amount which would remain to be dealt with as a whole under this Bill would be about £80,000. The inhabitants of the four dioceses which it was proposed to disestablish numbered in round figures one million eight hundred thousand. The sum of £80,000 divided among one million eight hundred thousand persons would yield them the magnificent sum of 10½d. per head. (Laughter.) He did not exactly see how all the magnificent things to be done by this Bill would come off at that rate. They were told it was to be applied in improving labourers' cottages, in providing allotments, in establishing baths and washhouses and many other things besides, and any money left over out of the 10½d.—(laughter)—was to be applied in making museums—local South Kensingtons all over the place. (Laughter.) Under this Bill the churches were to be allowed to be used by the Church of England as long as the Church taught Protestant doctrine, and when the Church did not preach Protestant doctrine the use of the churches was to be taken away. That raised moot points at once. What was Protestant doctrine? Who was to decide it? On some small pretext somebody might have the opportunity of taking the church away from the Church people. Coming to the proposal as to the Cathedrals, Lord Raglan remarked that within recent years the Cathedrals in Wales had been restored and renovated. The Cathedral of Llandaff was without a roof when the late Bishop was consecrated. The Cathedrals were, however, no longer to be devoted to their religious uses but to be turned into national monuments. He did not know what that meant, nor did he think anyone else did, but the one point was that they would no longer be devoted to the Church worship of God. The bishops would cease to have seats in the House of Lords. It did not seem to him that it would benefit the country to remove a certain number of its representatives from the Legislature of the country, and no one could deny that the bishops were well acquainted with their dioceses and well qualified to speak in the name of a large proportion of the inhabitants of those dioceses. Another point in regard to the question of the money was, Why was one particular denomination to be

SINGLED OUT TO BE PLUNDERED?

Other denominations had endowments—some of them very large ones. No doubt in the neighbourhood of Stratford there were Nonconformist chapels which, though not largely endowed, had certain endowments. Could any man say that the plundering of one Church would not give a lead which must eventually lead to the plundering of others? Further, if the money was taken away from the Church it must be replaced, and the money would probably be found by the withdrawal of support from the charities, hospitals, and other institutions for the benefit of humanity. In conclusion, the speaker, remarking that England was recognised as a Christian country, and that its great ceremonies were solemnised by religious observances, expressed the earnest hope that it would not lose the good name that it had in that respect. With reference to the practical difficulties involved in an undenominational acknowledgment of religion, he enquired whether if a king was to be crowned it was to be done by an undenominational Archbishop in an undenominational abbey. (Laughter.) He trusted that the country would continue as in the past its State recognition of religion. (Applause.)—On the motion of Mr. T. S. Furniss, seconded by Mr. Cole, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers, who replied.—Among the large gathering were the Hon. J. Cole, Mr. G. Griffiths, Col. Aggio, Capt. Hand (Dedham), Mr. W. Gifford, Mr. Waller, Mr. Batley, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Norfolk (Stratford), Mr. C. Whiting, Mr. Rampling, Mr. J. Smith, and Mr. W. Moss (Bergholt).

TECHNICAL AND ART INSTRUCTION IN SUFFOLK.

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN 1893.

The Science and Art Department have just issued their first return, showing how the county councils and the county boroughs in England and Wales are devoting funds to the purposes of science, art, technical, and manual instruction. In the 49 county divisions of England (excepting Monmouth) the amount expended in the year 1892-3 was £341,513 14s. 9d.; and the estimated amount allocated for the year 1893-4 was £465,009 11s. 11d. In the 61 county boroughs the total amount spent in 1892-3 was £143,808 11s. 10d., and the total estimated amount allocated in 1893-4 was £160,987 11s. 11d. In Wales, including Monmouth, the amount expended in 1892-3 was £17,661 12s. 4d., and the estimated amount allocated for 1893-4 was £30,035 6s. 3d. In the

COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH

the expenditure under the above heads in 1892-3 was £928 10s. 5d., derived from the local taxation grants; and £456 5s. 4d. from technical rate. The estimated amount allocated for the year 1893-4 is £1,130. The purposes to which the sum spent in 1892-3 were actually applied were as follow:—Grants to schools or classes in receipt of aid from the Department of Science and Art, £1,221 5s. 4d.; grants to other schools or agencies supplying technical instruction, £163 10s. 5d. The amount raised by rate under the Technical Instruction Act of 1889, which is paid over to the schools of science and art, is in addition to a rate of one penny in the £ levied under the Public Libraries Acts for the purposes of the Museum, Free Library, and Schools of Science and Art. The allocation of the residue received in respect of the year 1893-4 will not be decided upon until the whole amount has been received by the Council. The sums already received on account of that year are meanwhile in the treasurer's hands. It is probable that the residue will be allocated as in the previous year. In the

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

the total expenditure under the above heads in 1892-3 was £5,707 9s. 10d., the whole being derived from the local taxation grants; no technical rate being levied. The estimated amount allocated for the year 1893-4 is £6,380. The purposes to which the sum spent in 1892-3 was actually applied were as follows:—Amount handed over to town councils and urban sanitary authorities under subsection 1 (3) of the Local Taxation Act, £560. There was £3,240 9s. 3d. spent by the County Council directly in aiding the technical and manual instruction. Further sums were disposed of as follows:—Grants to schools or classes in receipt of aid from the Department of Science and Art, £799; to scholarships and exhibitions, £249 18s.; the expenses of administration, £358 2s. 7d. There was also £500 applied for establishing an experimental plot of from four to six acres to demonstrate the effects of certain manures, and for providing lectures thereon, and also classes for cookery.

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SINGULAR SCENE AT THETFORD.

AN ENGINE IN THE RIVER.

On Saturday morning about eight o'clock one of Messrs. Sturgeon Bros.' threshing engines was travelling over Melford Bridge when the right hand driving chain snapped, causing the engine to suddenly swerve round. Before it could be stopped the engine backed round into the river within a few inches of the bridge. At this part the stream is protected by a rail and posts, but the engine broke through these and went over the bank down an incline about six feet and into the water, which is under a foot in depth. The engine was so far disabled and left standing in a semi-perpendicular position, the rear of the engine and part of the fire box and wheels being in the water. Fortunately no one was hurt, and at noon by the aid of Messrs. Burrells' powerful crane the disabled machinery was soon restored to land, apparently not much the worse for the mishap. Several feet of the brick and stone work of the bridge is cracked, and will have to be rebuilt, also the rail and fence and ground made good.

LOWESTOFT BRANCH N.S.P.C.C.

IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF AREA.

The Committee of the Lowestoft branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children met at the Lowestoft Town Hall on Saturday, under the presidency of Sir Savile Crossley (chairman of the Committee).—Mr. Beetham, the deputation from the Society, explained that the branch was started before the Society had attained a thoroughly sound working basis. It was now proposed to extend the areas to include St. Olaves, Bungay, Harleston, Halesworth, Loddon, Southwold, and Beccles, a president to be elected over the whole area, and district committees to be formed.—The Chairman moved a resolution that the area undertaken by the Lowestoft branch be as indicated.—Father Scott seconded, and the resolution was carried.—Sir Savile Crossley was

ELECTED PRESIDENT,

and the following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents:—The Mayor of Lowestoft (*ex-officio*), the Earl of Stradbroke, Lady Constance Barne, Lady Crossley, Mr. Rider Haggard, Col. Taylor, the Mayor of Southwold, and representatives of Loddon and Harleston.—Mr. Rider Haggard asked whether the fact of his being vice-president of the branch would render him ineligible to adjudicate on the Bench in cases brought forward by the Society.—The Chairman replied in the negative, unless he had taken an active part in any particular case.—A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring hon. secretary, Mr. E. E. Gabriel, and on that gentleman intimating that he could not accept office again, owing to his removal from Lowestoft, Mr. R. B. Nicholson consented to act as secretary *pro tem*.—Mr. Rider Haggard moved that Lady Crossley be appointed president, and Mrs. F. Worthington secretary of the Ladies' Committee.—Rev. J. C. Vaudrey seconded, and the motion was cordially adopted.—It was resolved that immediate steps be taken to increase the representation of the General Committee for the larger area, and it was also decided to establish district committees at Loddon, Southwold, Harleston, and Halesworth.

REVIEWS.

"Young England" (the Sunday School Union, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.) continues to serve as a healthy illustrated magazine for juveniles, the new number fully maintaining the reputation which this monthly has long enjoyed. Perhaps its best features are a portrait and historical sketch of Chas. Kingsley (a continuation of the "Men of Thought and Action" series of articles); the story of the Transcaspian railway, as "a masterpiece of labour"; how Sunday was kept in olden times, and "Among Siberian Savages." These, and the continuation of two stirring serial stories, afford much entertaining reading for boys.

Another instance of Messrs. Cassell and Company's enterprise is seen in "The Paris Mode," an illustrated weekly journal with coloured plates devoted to dress and fashion, the first number of which is before us. This we believe is the first attempt to publish a fashion paper with coloured illustrations at the popular price of one penny; but the publishers do not depend upon this alone for success. The special feature of the new publication will be the presentation to lady purchasers of free patterns cut to their own measurement, the latter being an excellent development of the idea of giving away patterns. There appears to be a successful future for Messrs. Cassell's latest venture.

Lovers of antiquity will find an article of exceptional interest in the November issue of "Atalanta" (Marshall Bros., 5a., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.), by the Dean of Gloucester (the Very Rev. H. D. M Spence, D.D.), under the title of "Musings in an Old, Old Garden." The worthy dean tells the story of Gloucester Cathedral, the tower of which overhangs his garden in a most charming manner and calls up memories of a storied past, which do not suffer by repetition. Going back to the days of Edward III., by whom the sacred fane was built, Dean Spence traces the history of the classic pile in vivid language, and pictures those parts of the building of greatest historical interest in a manner which makes the article highly interesting. In the same number the Rev. S. Baring Gould treats of Devonshire as the home of Mr. Blackmore, the novelist; the growth of the use of dialect in the modern novel is dealt with by F. H. Trench; while occupations for ladies are illustrated by Kineton Parkes.

To students of art and art literature, few better magazines could be desired than the English edition of "The Art Amateur" (Griffith, Farran, and Co., Newberry House, London). The editor has mapped out a wide programme, extending as it does from oil and water-colour painting to art needlework and burnt woodwork—the latter a comparatively new but fascinating study. Besides maintaining its usual high standard of excellence, with the October number are given two beautiful coloured plates, the one being an American *fac-simile* of pæonies in water-colours by Paul de Longpré, and the other an oleograph print of "Meditation," by Chas. Sprague Pearce. The latter is a particularly striking picture, representing a peasant woman absorbed in thought, with a Bible in her hand. It is particularly noticeable for splendid shading and sympathetic blending of colours. A crayon study of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., drawn from life by G. Gaillard, is very cleverly reproduced, as is also a similar study of Normandy fisherwomen. Amateur artists will, however, perhaps be more interested in the studies by modern artists, which include clever sketches in nude from the portfolio of Jean Jacques Henner, and the numerous working designs which form such valuable features of "The Art Amateur," a journal which is to American artists what the "Art Magazine" is to their brethren on this side of the Atlantic.

With the November number "Cassell's Family Magazine" completes its twentieth year, and with the next issue it enters on its majority. The auspicious fact is to be celebrated by various improvements in this already very popular miscellany. The price will be reduced to sixpence, while the number of pages will remain the same as before, and new type of an exceedingly clear and attractive character will be used. Mrs. T. H. Meade will contribute a new verial story, and interview papers bringing out the opinions of some of the most eminent men and women of the day have been arranged, together with other attractive features.

"Chambers' Journal" for November maintains its reputation. Few magazines offer so much real information in an entertaining way. The present issue is well up to the mark.

The November number of the "Sunday at Home" forms the first part of a new series with several fresh features. The serial "Nadya," a tale of the Steppes, by Oliver M. Norris, opens well. An interesting article on Sunday in the East of London, with mission maps and illustrations, shows what religious work is being done and how much remains to be done in this quarter of the Metropolis. The short stories and miscellaneous articles are above the average.

"The Girl's Own Paper," which is also published for the Religious Tract Society, begins a fresh volume in November. The serial tales, "Marsh Marigolds," by Adam M. Trotter, and "Her Own Way," by Eglanton Thorne, make a good start. The shorter tales and informational matter are attractive, and a series of new competitions are announced.

"The Boy's Own Paper," which has an established reputation, likewise commences a new year. Mr. David Ker contributes a serial tale, "Among Siberian Forests." The Rev. A. N. Malan and Dr. Gordon Stables offer adventure stories, and valuable articles on popular subjects are also given. Two coloured plates are presented, and prize competitions announced.

With the November number of "The Leisure Hour" (another of the Religious Tract Society's excellent publications) comes the first part of a new volume, equalling in point of merit any of its predecessors. An article on the London School Board, by W. J. Gordon, is at the present time very happy, dealing, as it does, with the higher branches of education for which the London School Board caters. Sir Robert Ball, F.R.S., is as interesting as ever in his article on that comprehensive theme, "The Milky Way"; while the first instalment of the history and location of the world's telegraphs will afford instruction to a wide circle of readers. "What Eugene Aram's pupil read," and the "Ancient Village at Lake Glastonbury," and "A bird's-eye view of Argentina," are among the many bright features of the current number.

We have just received from Messrs. Cassell and Co. two volumes, the "Quiver" and "Chums," and we can confidently recommend them to the notice of those desirous of presenting their friends with an inexpensive but valuable present at Christmas. Both volumes are handsomely bound, and the nature and quality of the contents are likely to make them generally sought after. Last year these volumes went out of print very quickly, and as the number of volumes is limited, early application for copies is desirable. The following particulars show the diversity of the contents of "Chums":—12 coloured and tinted plates; over 1,000 pictures; eight exciting serial stories (fully illustrated) by Max Pemberton, Ascott R. Hope, Standish O'Grady, D. H. Parry, J. R. Hutchinson, Andrew Home, and A. J. Daniels; over 200 complete stories; over 150 chatty articles on subjects of special interest to boys; over 50 portraits of living celebrities; over 2,500 anecdotes, jokes, jottings, paragraphs about famous men, etc.

HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA.—Established nearly a quarter of a century.—Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation, and without any after bad effects. Testimonials of efficacy from the late Lord Beaconsfield, also from Miss Emily Faithfull, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Trial samples free by post. In tins at 4s. 3d. British Depôt—46, Holborn Viaduct, London, and also of Newbery & Sons, Barclay & Sons Lynch & Co Sangers, and all Wholesale Houses.

POACHING AT GISLINGHAM.

A LABOURER THREATENS A GAMEKEEPER.

George Hudson, labourer, Gislingham, was charged before the Hartismere Justices on Monday with unlawfully shooting a pheasant on lands in the occupation of Mr. Walter Coe, at Gislingham, on the 8th ult.—Gamekeeper William Head having seen the defendant shoot the pheasant and put it in his pocket, went up and demanded it. As defendant refused to give it up and threatened to knock his brains out with a double-barrelled gun he had in his hands and which he flourished over witness's head, witness searched his pockets and took it away.—This evidence was corroborated by gamekeeper John Stammers.—There were several previous convictions recorded against the defendant for similar offences, one being as recently as the month of June last, and he was fined £22, and costs 9s. 6d., or in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT ORWELL PARK.

We learn that the Duke of Cambridge will form one of the shooting party at Orwell Park the week after next. Captain and the Hon. Lady Pretyman will receive the guests.

DEATH OF MR J. WALTER.

The death of Mr. J. Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, has taken place. "Men of the Time" gives the following particulars:—"Mr. Walter was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in August, 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the General Election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868, 1874, and 1880. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called 'The Fourth Estate,' his grandfather having published the first number of the *Times*, January 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns rendered it a great organ

of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press." *The Morning* publishes the annexed:—"The late Mr. John Walter had a very large estate on the borders of Berkshire and Hampshire, but a great deal of it was agriculturally valueless, consisting of heather and fens. Bearwood is a somewhat gloomy-looking red-brick castellated mansion near Wokingham, and the estate runs past Wellington College up to Eversley Ridges, where there is a beautiful view across Eversley village and the valley of the Blackwater to the Hog's Back at Aldershot. Mr. Walter never would sell any of this picturesque moorland for building, although there is no doubt that round about Heath Pool there are very valuable sites for villas. Mr. Walter was a governor of Wellington College, in which he took a keen interest, and in Dr. Benson's time he hardly ever missed a speech-day, on which occasions he would make an old-fashioned member of Parliament's speech at the luncheon. Mr. Walter declined a peerage at the hands of Lord Beaconsfield, and his death is said to remove the only obstacle to another eminent newspaper owner's receiving a coronet."

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

VICTORIOUS MARCH OF THE JAPANESE.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

The Japanese are reported to be making great progress in the accomplishment of their designs on China. The reports are, however, very contradictory as to the whereabouts of the Japs and as to the blows they have struck. It appears to be true that the Chinese generals are thoroughly demoralised and are retreating to Pekin. Two Imperial edicts have just been issued. In the first Li Hung Chang is virtually superseded.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Prince Kung is appointed "Chief Controller of Military Affairs" at Pekin, which is understood to include Tientsin also, and Prince Chung is appointed to assist him as "Sub-Controller of Military Affairs." Both princes have entered upon their new duties. The second edict gives executive effect to the sentence passed by the Military Court upon General Wei. It declares that by his withdrawal from the battle of Ping-Yang he caused the defeat of the entire army. Furthermore, he is adjudged guilty of embezzling public funds. For these offences the general is degraded from military rank and deprived of all his honours. Admiral Ting has also been deprived of all the honours recently bestowed upon him. Enormous bodies of troops are encamped in and around Pekin. Orders have been issued countermanding the projected despatch to Neuchwang of large supplies of rice for the troops in the field. These orders are admittedly due to the fact that the Board of War has abandoned all hope of staying the progress of the victorious Japanese army in Manchuria. Rice-laden vessels now at Neuchwang will probably be recalled to Taku. The Chinese Government has, according to the latest reports, formally applied to the Powers to use diplomatic intervention for the purpose of bringing about peace between that country and Japan in the manner which Great Britain understood some time ago was desired by China. There will, it is anticipated, be an interchange of communications on the subject between the Powers before any definite decision as to the course of action to be pursued is arrived at. The initiative would, however, not be taken by Great Britain.

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DISHONEST IPSWICH SOLICITOR

STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

On Friday, before the Court of Queen's Bench, Mr. Hollams moved, on behalf of the Incorporated Law Society, for an order directing that Mr. F. F. Hill, solicitor, Ipswich, be struck off the rolls. Counsel said that the solicitor was convicted at Bury St. Edmund's Assizes for the fraudulent conversion of £200, whilst acting as solicitor or agent for George Driver. Hill was not represented, and the order asked for was made.

EYE LABOURERS SEARCH FOR GAME.

A VISIT TO IPSWICH GOAL.

On Monday, at Hartismere Petty Sessions, held at Eye, Samuel Mills and William Kellock, labourers, Eye, were charged with trespassing, in search of game, on lands in the occupation of Mr. John Gillott, at Yaxley, on the 24th ult.—Gamekeeper Crane, of Eye, saw the defendants with two dogs, searching the field. A hare was started, and the defendants urged the dogs on to catch it, but this they failed to do. The men then ran away.—Kellock pleaded not guilty, saying he never saw Mills that day. This statement was, however, disproved by Sergt. Taylor, and he was fined, with costs, 12s. As Mills did not appear, Supt. Barnard informed the Bench that he had that morning been taken by the County Court Bailiff to Ipswich for 14 days for a debt.—The Chairman said that as this defendant was engaged on her Majesty's service, they would wait for him, and the case would be adjourned for a fortnight.

CHURCH NOTES.

CHURCH ACTIVITY IN IPSWICH.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

Zealous Churchmen in Ipswich, observing the rapid increase of the inhabitants, are making very laudable efforts for increased accommodation in various parts of the town and vicinity. During the past month a vast improvement has been made in the appearance of St. Matthew's Church, Ipswich, by the removal of the unsightly gallery at the west end. With regard to the gallery itself, the sequel has proved that fears entertained as to its safety were not without foundation. An iron plate went over the capital of the nave and there was a bolt from that to the girder, so the whole gallery was suspended by this bolt, which is what architects term "a false construction." The acoustic properties of the building are much improved, and three windows which were partially blocked have now been revealed, and four arcades of the nave are seen to advantage.

The recent liberality of two parishioners in erecting and filling with stained glass the fine new east window was a noble example which is being followed up, and it is hoped that other suggestions may be carried out, so that in a short time this St. Matthew's Church may be one of the most beautiful and important churches in the town. The four bays of the nave are now once more seen in their pristine beauty.

It was announced that the Mayor (Mr. S. R. Anness), in writing, requested that his name might be put down for ten pounds, and after it was explained that the work would probably run into a second year before completion other subscribers immediately followed the Mayor's lead, so that before the meeting closed £190 had been subscribed, those in opposition shewing equal loyalty to the parish by good-humouredly and liberally adding to the fund.

Holy Trinity Church, Ipswich, is a plain building, with high uncomfortable pews and narrow seats. The Bishop of Norwich strongly urged that some effort should be made to carry out improvements which have been often and long contemplated, and the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Church Committee are commencing in earnest to obtain the necessary funds. In the course of a few hours their appeals have been handsomely responded to, and one of the Churchwardens has undertaken to give £100 as soon as a faculty has been granted, and he has further generously promised to add one-fourth of the amount of all other subscriptions received by the end of March, 1895.

The actual re-building of the church is not intended, but it is proposed to add a chancel, build an organ chamber and vestry, and improve the interior according to plans which have been carefully prepared. The estimated cost is £2,000, but the poverty of the district makes it impossible to obtain this from the parishioners. On one side the ancient Church of St. Clement's, the mother parish, has been restored; whilst on the other a new and handsome church is about to be erected, and an endowment provided by the munificence of a lady formerly resident in the locality.

The new district parish of St. Bartholomew has been created out of the eastern portion of Holy Trinity and St. Clement's. At the present time there is only a small temporary building which seats about 150 persons, but a larger one is nearly ready for use, and will hold 350. The permanent church is to contain seven or eight hundred, and, probably, in a short time the foundation stone of the new Church of St. Bartholomew will be duly laid.

The Right Rev. Alfred Blomfield, D.D., Bishop Suffragan and Archdeacon of Colchester, died at his residence, Park House, Brentwood, early on Monday morning. The Bishop was the youngest son of the late Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London. During the last two years of Bishop Claughton's episcopate, the burden of diocesan work fell mainly on Bishop Blomfield. He inherited from his father not only an inexhaustible fund of good-natured and felicitous humour, but a capacity for business and a sagacious judgment of men which stood him in good stead in the administration of his Suffragan Diocese, and won the esteem alike of clergy and laity. He took especial interest in the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund, and many clergy can testify to the encouragement they received by his cheery visits. He was a moderate High Churchman, but saw the good points in men of other schools of thought.

A handsome stained glass window has been placed in the south aisle of the chancel of St. Mary's parish church, Ross, to the memory of the late Prebendary R. N. Cobbold, M.A., rural dean and rector of Ross from 1873 to 1893. The late Mr. Cobbold was brother to Mr. R. T. Cobbold, of Dedham, the father of Mr. R. T. Cobbold, of this town. The window was recently dedicated by Archdeacon Stanhope.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th instant, there was a crowded meeting at the schoolroom in connection with St. Nicholas Church, Ipswich, in consequence of a notice from the Churchwardens, to consider the question of selling the advowson, which is vested in the right of the parishioners. The primary object of the meeting was to obtain funds, which are urgently needed, for the restoration of the fabric. The cost of the restorations is estimated at more than £4,000. After a long discussion as to the advisability of selling the advowson, the sense of the meeting was taken:—18 voted for selling and 40 against, leaving a majority of 22 in favour of preserving the right to present the living.

Some of us may remember elections during the past half-century, and the excitement caused on different occasions when contested by clergymen. Experience teaches that the proceedings did not tend to promote the true interests of the Church. If the parishioners are to have a consulting vote in the choice of their minister it should only be exercised by those who attend the church and are communicants, otherwise it might be quite possible for outside influence so to affect the election that the reverse of what the regular attendants wish would be the result.

Formerly there were five parishes in this town whose residents had the power of choosing their clergyman. But now that of St. Mary-le-Tower and St. Mary Key is vested in other hands. The three remaining are St. Lawrence, St. Mary Elms and St. Nicholas. St. Mary Elms is, however, a bright example of what can be done by judicious management and kindly feeling between those interested.

The Festival of All Saints was observed in Swilland as a great feast. There was full choral evensong on the eve, Holy Communion at eight a.m., on All Saints Day and on All Souls Day. The Sunday after, Holy Communion at eight a.m. and matins at 11, Holy Communion at 11.30 and the choral evensong at 7 p.m. There were a large number of communicants and at evensong on the Eve, and also on Sunday the church was crowded. The labourers are certainly not alienated from the church in this little parish, for the church is full at every service, and the congregation is largely made up of working men who enter into the singing with extraordinary heartiness.

On Saturday, the 20th ult., the Rev. William Carter Pearson, clerk, B.A., was licensed to the vicarage or perpetual curacy and parish church of Henley, Suffolk, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. And on the same day the Rev. John Ishmael Thomas, clerk, B.A., was licensed to the vicarage or perpetual curacy of Saint Mary in the Marsh, in the precinct of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. On Friday, the 26th ult., the Rev. Edward Stafford Finch, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage and parish church of Laxfield, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Rev. George Edward Tate, vicar of St. Mary's, Kippington, near Sevenoaks, Kent, and prebendary of Wells, and others.

On Friday, the 2nd inst., the Rev. Edgar Hay Hay, clerk, M.A., was instituted to the rectory and parish church of Carlton Colville, Suffolk, on the presentation of the Rev. William Hale Andrews, clerk, of No. 3, Kirkley Cliff, Lowestoft, Suffolk. On the same day the Rev. Joe Kaye, clerk, was instituted to the consolidated rectories and parish churches of Thornage and Brinton, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Right Honourable George Manners Lord Hastings Baron Hastings, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, and Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. And on the same day the Rev. Adalbert Wilhelm Van Den Berg, clerk, was licensed to the Vicarage or perpetual curacy and parish church of Saint Mary-at-the-Elms, Ipswich, Suffolk, on the nomination of the parishioners of the said parish.

THE WORLD SEES YOU are ageing if you are turning grey; WELL'S HAIR BALSAM gradually restores black or brown hair to original natural colour. Nice dressing. 2s. 6d. and 5s. bottles at Chemists'.
"Rough on Corns," for hard or soft corns. 8d. at Chemists'.
"Rough on Rats," clears out Rats. 7½d. and 1s. at Chemists'.
Wholesale only, F. Newbery and Sons, London.

AFTER TWO DECADES.

REMARKABLE STORY FROM STRATFORD ST. MARY.

A remarkable discovery was recently made near Stratford St. Mary. Early in this century Mr. Thos. Hammond, a farmer, at Holton, whilst sowing barley in a field be occupied near Raydon Parsonage, lost his silver watch, with his name engraved on the inner case. Search was made on the field at the time and diligent enquiry made; the crier at Hadleigh was employed, and a reward of 10s. offered; but all in vain. At last, after a lapse of 22 years, a son of Mr. Wm. Hammond (who succeeded his father on the farm), being sent to weed the field in the spring, found the watch upon the surface, its glass and face broken, but not otherwise injured, with the exception of the steel work being rusted; the mainspring remained perfect. Having been repaired by Mr. Ambrose, of Dedham, the watch continued to go well, and is now the constant companion of Mr. J. Hammond, grandson of the loser, now residing at The Laurels, East Bergholt, in his 82nd year. There can be no mistake about the identity of the watch, as the name "Thomas Hammond, Holton," remains perfect upon the case.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND WORK.

O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
Thomas Otway.

The Queen will leave Balmoral a few days earlier than she originally intended, as she wishes to be at Windsor so as to be present at a special service there on the day of the late Czar's funeral, which will probably take place at St. Petersburg on the 15th or 16th.

A golden wreath, is to be put on the late Czar's coffin, from the women of Denmark.

It is expected that the Princess of Wales will remain in Russia all the winter with her sister.

The weather at Balmoral has been very inclement lately—cold and wet, with several violent storms. The upper grounds along Deeside have been covered with snow.

All the festivities at Sandringham for this winter are put an end to, much to the disappointment of the young people in the neighbourhood.

The Princess Alix was formally received into the Greek Church on Friday, November 2nd, upon which occasion she received the names of Alexandra Feodorovna. The officiating priest, who met her at the church door, laid his hands upon the Princess's head and said, "In Thy name, God and Lord, in the name of Thy only Son, and in the name of Thy Holy Ghost, look down on Thy servant, the Princess Alexandra Feodorovna, who has resolved to take refuge and seek protection within the walls of the orthodox Church. Perfect her in the true faith, fulfil her hope and her love, lead her to do Thy will, write her name in Thy book of life, unite her with Thy flock, hear her prayer, rejoice in the works of her hands, and may her voice proclaim the glory of Thy name all the days of her life."

Immediately after the Princess had thus formally embraced the Greek faith, the ceremony of an exchange of rings between the Czar and his *fiancée* took place. It is confidently affirmed that the betrothal of Nicholas II. and the Princess Alix is an affair of the most sincere mutual affection, therefore, personally, their union promises to be a truly happy one; may their public life be more free from harassing worries than that of the late Czar.

In appearance the Princess Alix is quite charming, with a Queen-like figure and presence. She is a capital walker and is fond of mountaineering. Her bright, amiable disposition gained her as a child the pet name of "Sunshine."

Sometime ago the Duchess of Teck promised Mr. Thomas Wardle, president of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, that she would one day visit Leek in order to acquaint herself with the silk manufactures of that town. This promised visit is to take place upon December 1st, when the Duchess will be accompanied by the Duke of Teck and Prince Alexander.

Mourning in Russia is very severe, the clothes considered proper for deep mourning being made of rough, coarse material and shapeless in form. At one time it was the correct thing to leave the hair undressed and uncared for, the idea being that this showed the sorrow to be too deep to allow of any attention being paid to other things. These ideas have, however, being slightly mitigated of late years. Large orders for crape are expected in England from Russia, as at present we are unrivalled in our manufacture of that melancholy material.

A memorial of Miss Clough, late President of Newnham College, Cambridge, has been erected at Newnham, and was formally handed over to the Council on Saturday last. It consists of fine bronze gates placed at the main entrance to the College, and has cost upwards of £700. The architect of the College buildings, Mr. Bazil Champneys, in the ornamentation of the gates, has introduced, with very good effect, rows of sunflowers as a border. The sunflower was Miss Clough's favourite flower.

In the November number of the "Girl's Own Paper" is a song called "The Blue-eyed Maiden's Song," the music of which is composed by the Princess Beatrice; the words are by Lord Beaconsfield. It is a plaintive ditty, suitable for a mezzo-soprano voice.

The *World* gives good news of the Primrose League Ladies who have been working in poor districts at the request of Lady Westbury bring hopeful reports of their work. "The weekly average of new members since the beginning of the year has been something very little under fifteen hundred, and it shows signs of rising. This is the highest rate at any previous period of the League's history."

Woman gives the following recipe as that of a soup of which her Majesty is very fond:—Take half a pound of Frankfort pearl barley and set in a stew pan with three pints of veal stock. Simmer very gently for an hour and a half. Remove a third to another soup pot, rub the rest through a sieve, pour it to the whole barley, add half a pint of cream, season with a little salt, stir till hot, and serve.

The first copy of *The Realm*, price 3d., the new paper that is being brought out by Lady Colin Campbell (Vera Tsaritsyn), in conjunction with Mr. Earl Hodgson (late editor of the *National Review*), will make its appearance on Friday, November 16th. It is to be a review of politics, society, and the arts.

The tumulus in Parliament Hill known as Queen Boadicea's Tomb, has just been explored, but with no satisfactory result. Nothing has been found except a musket bullet, an old Indian coin, and some bits of broken china; these were all near the surface. The explorations throw no further light upon the mystery as to what the tumulus was originally. Legend connects it with Queen Boadicea, but legend also asserts that Stonehenge was erected upon the burial-place of that warlike lady. However, as Boadicea was defeated between London and Colchester by Suetonius, A.D. 62, and then and there put an end to her life rather than fall into the hands of the Romans, it seems more than probable that her burying-place was near London.

The boa of the Zoo, who lately swallowed his wife, has only just recovered from the effects of that stupendous meal which has taken him twenty-eight days to digest. Signs of incipient hunger then showed themselves, and a pigeon being offered was swallowed immediately. The boa is now his usual size and is in exceptionally beautiful colour and excellent health.

Upon good authority the *Lady* says that "A woman who wants to keep in good condition should sleep nine hours of the twenty-four, bathe in cold water, exercise five minutes daily with light dumb-bells, drink a cup of hot liquid before breakfast, spend half an hour every day in out-door exercise, make the best of bad bargains, and always keep her temper."

Frock coats are the latest feminine craze, and they have the advantage of looking well either open or fastened up. They are made of different coloured Melton cloths with facings of velvet, and are fastened with very big buttons.

Velvet bodices are being very much worn with plain Melton cloth skirts. Even velvet shirts are being made and are very *chic*.

There is a pretty novelty in tweeds, namely those that are woven with some effective colour as a natural lining. One of these is a heather mixture lined with green, which forms a band round the skirt and facings to the neat coat, which is drawn in by a belt fastened with a smoked mother-of-pearl buckle to match the buttons. A cape can be made to match the gown and on it the lining is turned up to form a band.

Skirts are close fitting over the hips, but very wide round the edge; they are put into the waist at the back in big organ pleats and hang so well that their width round the edge would hardly be credited, as they sometimes measure seven yards.

Chiffon is much used for trimming evening cloaks, and is very soft and becoming in pale colours. Bright satin neck bands are to be worn with evening dress, fastening with a bow in front. Velvet bands round the throat are also worn, finished off either in front or at the back with a bow. There is nothing more becoming to a blonde than a black velvet necklet. Brunettes look best with coloured velvet in rich deep shades.

Muffs are of various shapes and sizes. Small ones can be worn, though the very large ones have, perhaps, the smartest effect. Fancy muffs are made in a three-cornered shape of plush and velvet, edged with fur or feather trimming, and finished off with a bow on the top and another on one side with hanging ends.

CLELIA.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GAME SHOOT

AT EYE.

At Eye Borough Sessions on Saturday, A Runicus, an Eye young labourer, was charged shooting a pheasant without having a license to game on lands belonging to the Right Hon. Bateman, at Eye, on the 31st October.—John Ri a gamekeeper at Brome, saw the defendant sho pheasant in Mr. Hartwell's meadow at 6.30 on morning in question. Witness called to the defend who turned round and went away in the directio Mr. Hartwell's buildings.—Mr. W. Hartwell, far Eye, called for the defence, said he had been wor in his barn with the defendant that morning, and there when the gamekeeper came up. Witness left the barn some eight or ten minutes before gamekeeper appeared, but it was absolutely impos for him to have gone into the meadow, shot a pheas and got back again in that time.—The Bench gave defendant the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed information.

NOTES ON POLITICS.

It is only a short time ago that we gave it as opinion that the Radical party would be seriously inc venienced by the Temperance party. The utterance Mr. Caine, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. C. Diamond, M this week point to an early crisis in the next sess Mr. Caine declared in effect that thousands of Union voted for the Liberals because they had taken up temperance question, and unless the Liquor Bill taken down from the shelf the Liberals might as hope to fly to New York as win the next elections. Whittaker, who is a London journalist and represe a Yorkshire constituency, said that if the Governme did not give a clear and unquestionable declaration the temperance party "might know what constructi to put upon the absence of it."

One is being constantly reminded of the fact th Parliament in 1880 passed Sir Wilfrid Lewson's resol tion by a majority of 26. At that time the Gladstoni majority was 127, and hence the United Kingdo Alliance on the one hand were powerless for harm a it was a matter of perfect indifference as to whatev attitude Sir Wilfrid Lawson took up. With a sma majority like that of the present Government of cour the necessity for keeping in with them is more vital th it ever has been. Will Lord Rosebery meet the Tem perance party? If he does an instant clamour will g up from the various other factions, and not being abl to satisfy all at once, the Government will be throw out.

The recent annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was mainly remarkable for the entire chang of front with reference to the Government Veto Bill now it is the Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but th Bill. Formerly the Alliance Programme, when they choose to pose as temperance reformers, included othe Bills of their own promotion; now that they have bee absorbed into the ranks of the Government they have thrown over their own Bill which they had been pressing upon Parliament for so many years.

Apropos of Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C.'s appointment as Solicitor-General, a correspondent tells the following story which we do not think has been published before:—"At the Leeds assizes in 1882, Mr. Lockwood was defending three men for assaulting an old Irish woman. The case for the prosecution was that she had been assaulted and left insensible. The defence turned upon the question of her ability to identify the prisoners. The prosecutrix said to Mr. Lockwood in answer to one of his seductive questions, 'Ah! sure yer 'onner I allus tells the truth,' and when asked for her first words when she came to herself after the assault, said they were 'Och! I'm kilt'; to which Mr. Lockwood said to the old lady, 'Now, Biddy, that was not the whole truth.' Her answer, 'No, yer 'onner, but it was very near it,' proves that for once the popular junior had met with his match."

1. "There is Socialist legislation, and that is the most popular, which is pure robbery. When you hear people say that all the instruments of production should be taken into the hands of the State, you know that you are in the hands of mere brigands; with them no kind of negotiation or terms is possible." 2. "There is a Socialism which is used to describe a kind of legislation which, in the conduct of certain industries, subordinates the will of the minority to the will of the majority. It may be distorted for tyrannical, or fanatical, or foolish uses. I think that kind of Socialism requires to be watched with the greatest jealousy." 3. "There is a third set of proposals to which the term Socialism is freely applied, and that is when it is proposed to use the machinery of the State for the purpose of achieving objects in which the community is generally agreed. Now, in that Socialism I can see no harm whatever." These three splendid definitions of Lord Salisbury are admirably summarised by the *St. James's Gazette*, as follows:—1. Nationalisation of property; which is mere plunder and brigandage. 2. State regulation of labour and industries—such as an eight hours day for miners. This may be justifiable, but should be watched with caution. 3. Management by the community of things it can do better than individuals, such as poor law, elementary education, the post office, &c. Such action may be "Socialistic," but is nevertheless often admirable.

In presenting an address at Newcastle to Mr. George Kendal on behalf of his services to trades unionism, the chairman is reported by the *Newcastle Chronicle*, of the 29th October, as saying that 50 years ago "their efforts were directed, at that time, to secure the better ventilation of mines. He (the chairman) went to London along with Mr. Jude and others, to see the then Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, about it, and he promised assistance. They, however, hardly got the encouragement they expected from him. *So they saw another gentleman, this time belonging to the Upper House, Lord Carlisle, and they made such an impression on him that he agreed to bring in a Bill which he brought through the House.*" (Applause.) In replying for the honour paid him, Mr. George Kendal is also reported to have said, "*He remembered, too, their efforts over the Mines Ventilation Act, and in looking over some old papers recently, he was very much struck to find that the House of Lords was the most helpful to them, and assisted them to pass that Bill.*" (Hear, hear.) At the Free Labour Congress, held on the last two days of October, which the *St. James's Gazette*, of November 1st, describes "as a genuine meeting of working men," Mr. Ellis, a London and North Western Railway man, said, "Whenever the interests of the working classes are at stake, I feel certain they are safe with the Upper House." On the same occasion a resolution was passed to support the action of the Lords on the Employers' Liability Bill, and another in favour of Lord Salisbury's Bill in regard to pauper alien immigration.

AN ESSEX MIRACLE.

REMARKABLE OCCURENCE NEAR COLCHESTER.

A HOSPITAL PATIENT'S HISTORY.

(From the *Essex Telegraph*.)

To Great Bentley, a village not many miles from Colchester, journeyed recently a representative of the *Essex Telegraph*. Remarkable statements had been made concerning the experience of a young married woman there, and the reporter was deputed to make enquiries.

To cut a long story short, these astonishing reports were conclusively proved to be true. Mrs. George Taylor, whose story the reporter had come to investigate, lives at Plough Road, Great Bentley, and when the reporter made known his errand she told him the following story, her mother sitting by her side, and unhesitatingly endorsing the facts. "About seven years ago," said Mrs. Taylor, "I had scarlet fever, and have never been well since until a few weeks ago. Part of the time I was living at Stockton-on-Tees, and was attended by skilful doctors, but with no advantage. I afterwards came to Ipswich, and there also I saw doctors and took medicine. Since I have been living at Bentley I was for three months an out-patient at the local Hospital, but I did not receive any permanent benefit. I was very, very ill, bad fainting fits, and hardly able to get about. A few weeks since, while I was still very ill indeed, my attention was attracted by the remarkable cures reported in the local papers in the cases of men and women who had found ordinary medicine of no avail, but who had been made aquainted with the effects of the great scientific remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a box, and soon felt much stronger and better in health and spirits, and as I have continued to take them I have greatly improved." "Why," Mrs. Taylor added, with evident pleasure, "formerly if I did a little housework it took me a week to get over the exertion, but now I can do all that I wish and feel all right."

Turning to the mother for corroboration of this interesting and intelligent narrative, the reporter asked what she thought of the matter. "My daughter is undoubtedly cured," was the reply, "and I am truly thankful that she has found something to do her good. She looks very much better, and all her friends are greatly pleased at her improved condition. We never expected her to recover her health, and, indeed, ordinary medicine seemed without effect upon her. There is no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone could have saved her. The fainting fits, which she frequently had before, are gone. It would have been impossible for her to go on in the state she was six or seven weeks ago, and her whole condition has improved very much."

"I do indeed feel altogether better," Mrs. Taylor added. "I never cared for food before, but now I have a good appetite and enjoy my meals. In fact I think life is worth living now, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have added years to my life."

The above are the facts written down as given, willingly and gratefully, by mother and daughter, who firmly believe that much suffering has been prevented, and possibly a life saved, by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are shown by this and a vast accumulation of other evidence, equally well authenticated and published in the newspapers of this country, to be one of the greatest modern medicines. They are an unfailing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are specific for all troubles peculiar to the female, and in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excess of any nature.

The Pills are sold by all chemists, or may be had direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, at 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes for 13s. 9d. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold loose, and any substitutes so sold are fraudulent and useless; the wooden box must be in a pink wrapper bearing the *full name*, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In washing, MATCHLESS CLEANSER is a perfect Treasure.
It saves much work and time, to use it is a pleasure.

AGRICULTURE IN SUFFOLK.

[BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

What a sublime autumn! The atmosphere has perhaps been a little too "muggy," and on the whole not so healthy and nice as at some seasons when a little suspicion of coming winter frosts has been apparent. On Tuesday morning, however, the stars looked like diamonds in the sky before they modestly retired to give place to the greater light. The daybreak was delightful. If my friends the good townspeople, so many of whom apparently love to turn night into the day, were not up soon enough to see the glory of the daybreak and to sniff the clear, bracing air, why, the loss was theirs. "I'll tell you what my practice is," said an old agricultural friend to me the other day when he was describing how he managed his considerable farming business and left himself tolerably free to do a certain amount of work for the ratepayers free of cost, "and that is to come down a little before six, start the men off, and then see that my colts and

EVERY HEAD OF STOCK

are all right, and sit down to breakfast at eight. Then I can generally do a breakfast, I assure you." I looked into his face, which was of a colour that if he were to blush crimson it would not make much difference to it, and I timidly suggested that he did not undertake a journey of that kind every morning without a "little drop of something." "Well," he replied, "my wife generally leaves me a 'little drop of tea,' and it depends upon how I feel whether I put a little drop of brandy into it." "Ah, how I feel," thought I, there must be a world of meaning in that. "Well, when I have done my round and seen my letters," he added, "then I am tolerably free for the rest of the day if I want to go to the Board, to market, or anywhere else." This is the way to enjoy such a morning as that of Tuesday. My friend is getting on well towards the allotted span, and yet he can "knock 'em over" with his gun just as well as ever he could, and some of the leisure time which he fairly earns by his industry in the morning is devoted to sport at home and with his neighbours. Bed at ten, up at six, a four or five mile walk and breakfast at eight, must be a tolerably good recipe for keeping at bay the ills to which flesh is heir to. Pardon the homely little introductory paragraph. The sun is shining through my window and I feel as though

LIFE WAS WORTH LIVING

after all. Now to business. The Council of the Suffolk Sheep Society intend, I find, to make an experiment which has about it the flavour of enterprise, which has always been so marked a feature of this Society, an agricultural organisation which has made for itself a name and a place unique almost in the history of kindred institutions, time considered. Suffolk black-faced sheep occupy a position amongst the distinctive breeds of the country which it is only fair to assume they would not have enjoyed but for the efforts made in season and out of season to publish abroad and make known their high qualities. Of course the spirited manner in which the Society has set about its business might have fallen very flat and been to a great extent useless if they had not had a superior "article" to deal with. It is because the Suffolk sheep are realising all and even more than is claimed for them in the districts at home and abroad to which they are sent that the Council of the Society feel themselves justified in launching out in different directions, and they have done this with a success which is most gratifying and encouraging.

THE LATEST MOVEMENT

is an exhibition under the auspices of the Society of ewe lambs which have been selected by the judges as they have gone the rounds of the flocks entered for competition for the different Challenge Cups. The lamb competition which is to be held at the Drill Hall, Ipswich, next Tuesday, is for the Pretyman Challenge Cup, and there will no doubt be some beauties on view. The exhibition will have a special interest because examples will be sent of the best young animals which some of the most noted breeders in this part of the country have been able to produce, and doubtless many a breeder of black-faced sheep, as well as many other agriculturists who have a liking for good sheep, will peep in at the Drill Hall to see what the competitive ewe lambs are like. They will doubtless be well worth looking at. There are many important agricultural topics before the country at the present time—each having an importance and value peculiarly its own. One is the establishment of

LIGHT RAILWAYS,

another the formation of credit banks, and there are several others including questions relating to the land and the unemployed. It is satisfactory to witness all this activity about matters more or less intimately connected with the cultivation of the land, but the sovereign balm for the sad condition in which agriculture finds herself has not, it is to be feared, yet been hit upon. Still we cannot afford to attach too little importance to projects which are being brought prominently to the front, and that too by gentlemen who are eminent in agricultural circles. At the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture this week, a very definite resolution was passed on the subject of Credit Banks, after a discussion during which several keen, far-seeing gentlemen urged the necessity of some protection being afforded to needy agriculturists, who it was alleged were often the dupes of designing persons having money to lend who were able to make capital out of the dire necessities of men. Indeed, the more urgent the necessity for an immediate loan the more exacting the lender can be. The object in starting the proposed banks is to counteract this evil, for such it undoubtedly is. The idea in view is to start village credit banks on the plan which the public have been assured has worked very successfully in some of the Continental countries. An

AGRICULTURAL BANKS ASSOCIATION

has been formed, and Mr. E. M. Leaman, the organising secretary, in the course of an address which he delivered the other day at Cirencester, said some things which must come home forcibly to men having an acquaintance with the position of things in the agricultural world. "A few years ago," he said, "the subject of credit was not considered so seriously as it was now. Credit was good and advances easily obtained; farmers were prosperous and prices good; seasons were not so disastrous as recently, and money and credit could be got through ordinary banks. Now things were different, and ordinary banks had reduced their facilities to farmers, a large number of whom were in the hands of usurers and dealers. If in the hands of the usurer they were ruined men, and if in the hands of the dealer, then solvency was a vanishing quantity. There was no other industry in which borrowed capital was not largely employed. Agriculture was now groaning for want of capital, and there was no one to whom agriculturists could turn for help except the money-lender. Want of money was felt by large farmers as well as the small men, and the question was asked, 'Can we devise means to provide the needful credit?' The only answer was in favour of the establishment of

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES."

If this is the condition of things generally we know how far this description fits in with our locality; and though any proposal of the kind might have been treated with only passing attention a few years ago, the question is whether the whole surroundings of the farming profession have not become so changed as to warrant all who have the welfare of agriculture at heart seriously considering whether the plan is not one worthy of their serious consideration and commendation. Another matter which has excited a good deal of notice and comment locally, is the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the neighbouring county of Essex. The origin of the outbreak is shrouded in mystery. All sorts of conjectures have been put forward, but no satisfactory solution has yet been arrived at. It is comforting to know that Mr. Henry Marriage was in the position to explain at the Central Chamber of Agriculture meeting that the utmost precautions were being taken by the local authority to prevent the disease spreading beyond the place of the original outbreak. Considering how large a hold the milking industry has taken upon Essex it is most unfortunate that this outbreak should have occurred. Let us hope that the machinery in use may be effective in preventing the serious mischief which must ensue if the troublesome disease should extend to other localities.

"HAD QUITE ENOUGH OF LIBERALISM.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT WETHERDEN.

A LABOURER TURNS TORY AND GETS VIOLENTLY ASSAULTED.

The Stowmarket Justices were on Monday engaged for a considerable time in hearing a rather amusing case of assault preferred by Simon Miller, thatcher, against Freeman Leggett, thatcher, and Arthur Leggett, labourer, of Wetherden.—Complainant said on October 12th a meeting was called at the Maltster's Arms, Wetherden, of the allotment holders in order that the rent might be paid. Afterwards, on his way home, in company with his wife, Freeman Leggett came up and said "What have you been saying about me?" Complainant said, "Nothing." Defendant retorted "Yes you have," and before he could turn himself round Arthur Leggett knocked him down on the road. Complainant got up saying, "Oh! you mean that, do you?" when Arthur Leggett again hit him, causing him to fall. Two other men, Curtis and Kinsey, with Freeman Leggett,

ALL GOT ON THE TOP OF HIM.

Another man, named Purkiss, pulled him off. When he got home he found blood on his trousers, and that he had received a cut on his leg, from which blood was flowing. He felt sure someone had cut him; there was a hole in his trousers an inch long.—Cross-examined by Mr. Ashton (who appeared for the defendants), complainant said the wound on his leg was the width of his finger nail.—Mr. Ashton: Are you a Liberal?—Complainant: I have been, but no more of that for me; I have had quite enough of Liberalism.—Mr. Ashton: Defendants are not of the same way of thinking as you are?—Complainant: No, they are not.—Mr. Ashton: Did you not use foul language about Mr. Leggott, the Liberal candidates' agent?—No, I did not.—In defence Mr. Ashton stated that Miller had not spoken the whole truth, or he was so helplessly drunk as not to know what he was doing. He had been a Liberal, but had

RECENTLY CHANGED HIS COLOUR,

and therefore some little feeling existed between the two parties. On this occasion, although not exactly drunk, he was in a hostile attitude, desiring to fight the first man he came across. This happened to be Arthur Leggett, who accepted the challenge, and the two men had a stand-up fight.—He called John Kersey, Arthur Leggett, and Robert Purkiss in support of this view, after which the Chairman said the Bench considered there had been a disgraceful row at Wetherden. They dismissed the summons, ordering each party to pay their own costs.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETY NOTES.

A case of no small importance to friendly societies generally was heard by the Eye Justices on Saturday. The Mayor (Mr. T. H. Tacon), who has all his life taken a practical interest in benefit societies, presided. The defendant was Bro. Henry Hines, builder, of Eye, and secretary to the Eye lodge of Oddfellows, who was charged on two counts with neglecting to furnish the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, together with other particulars of the condition of the Society for the years 1892 and 1893, as required by section 14 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. It may be stated that this Society was at one time a branch of the Norwich and Norfolk Unity of Oddfellows, but becoming dissatisfied with the heavy levies which they were called upon from time to time to pay to the central funds, the members in 1861 decided to sever themselves from the parent society and rely entirely upon their own resources.

Mr. George Dudley Barlow, barrister, appeared for the Chief Registrar, and after quoting various sections of the Act, &c., said that the Bench would understand that having 23,000 similar societies to deal with, cases of this kind would sometimes arise. On the whole, however, the secretaries did their work remarkably well and gave but little trouble. On the other hand, cases did sometimes arise in which they were bound to prosecute, and when they did so they were compelled to ask the Magistrates to mark their sense of the importance of complying with the Act in this respect for the protection of members of friendly societies generally.

The case under notice had, however, given considerable trouble, for, in spite of repeated notices and applications, they had been unable to obtain the necessary returns. Considerable expense had been incurred by his (the Barrister's) two visits to Eye, and he asked for adequate penalties. The defendant pleaded guilty, but promised not to offend again. All the principal officers of the Lodge were present in Court during the hearing of the case, and Mr. Roper, the president, said that the Committee of Management would undertake to see that the returns were made regularly in the future. The defendant was fined £1 in each case, and £1 8s. costs in each case, or £4 16s. in all. While sympathising with Bro. Hines, it is sometimes necessary to remind Lodge secretaries of the penalties incurred by non-compliance with the Act, and it is to be hoped the heavy penalties imposed in this case will prove a salutary warning to secretaries throughout the Eastern Counties.

The brethren of Court "Pride of Essex," No. 2762, A.O.F. assembled on Sunday to perform a mournful duty—the payment of a last tribute of respect to deceased brother J. T. Brown, a superannuated letter-carrier, formerly employed at Colchester Post Office. The late Bro. Brown had twice been honoured by the Chief Rangership of his Court, he was a life governor in its behalf of the Essex and Colchester Hospital, and was held in very high esteem by all who knew him. His somewhat premature death—he was in his 45th year—of consumption, is deeply regretted by the members of Court 2762.

The members of "Huntingfield" (319), and "Walpole" (64) Lodges of the Rational Sick and Burial Association also mustered in strong force on Sunday for a sorrowful service. At Huntingfield churchyard the remains of their late Bro., Geo. Barrell, were laid in their last resting-place, and it was only fitting that his former co-workers in mutual help should be present to mark their deep sense of regret at his decease. An "In memoriam" sermon was preached by the Rev. F. C. Jourdain.

The past week may be said to have been exceptionally disastrous to county friendly societies, judging by the number of deaths recorded. "Waveney Valley" Lodge of the Manchester Unity has, however, sustained the loss of its oldest member—a loss which in every Lodge is felt with bitter pangs of regret. We refer to the late Bro. Robert Smith, baker, of Harleston. The funeral, attended by about 30 brethren, took place at Redenhall churchyard on Monday afternoon.

The fifty-first aniversary dinner of the "Fountain of Friendship" Lodge of Oddfellows, at the George Inn, Colchester, on Tuesday evening, was an event of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it was honoured by the presence of the future Grand Master of the Manchester Unity (D.G.M. Bro. Orford White, J.P., of Ipswich), and because of the thoroughgoing earnestness which characterised the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Bro. Claude Egerton Green, and the visitors in addition to the D.G.M. of the Unity included Bros. W. Gurney Benham (Deputy-Mayor), J. C. Shenstone, H. Francis, W. W. Mann, L. J. Watts, C. F. Saunders (secretary), F. Nash, C. E. White, the Rev. G. G. Brown, Dr. Macgregor, W. Gull, C. Sims (A.O.F.), A. Butcher, F. Clemence, and others.

In proposing the loyal toasts, which Oddfellows invariably receive with enthusiasm, the Chairman referred to the excellent work done by the Colchester Friendly Societies, and mentioned the loss which the diocese had sustained by the death of the late Bishop of Colchester. The Rev. G. G. Brown, Councillor H. Francis, and Bro. Gurney Benham also spoke, and in response to the toast of "The Board of Directors," Bro. W. Orford White, who was most cordially received, referred to the practical interest which an ex-Mayor of Colchester was taking in the order by devoting his leisure to going through the chairs. The only rivalry between friendly societies was that which must result in good.

Giving a few statistics as showing the magnitude of the Unity, the Deputy Grand Master said they had 450 districts, and about 4,500 Lodges, and more than 700,000 members. On the Sick and Burial Funds the receipts and expenditure were about equal, which evidenced the business tact shown in promptly investing money as it came into the Society's coffers. The Society owed its present position to the fact that the A.M.C. in 1864 resolved to call upon all members to pay proportionately to their age. It was gratifying to find that the "Fountain of Friendship" Lodge had stood the test of 50 years, and met all its obligations. The question of sickness should be strictly looked into. Old age brought infirmities, and many members suffering from those infirmities considered them as sickness, but the tables of the Order were not calculated to stand that strain. The members of the Unity had again and again declared they would not accept State aid, and, that being so, the question must be decided by individual Lodges. At present members did not seem to recognise that 5s. a week for superannuation pay was a greater benefit than sick pay till the end of life; but as a matter of fact, the question had been worked out, and whereas the value of sick benefit till the end of life from 65 was £38, the value of superannuation for eleven years was £143. (Applause.)

Bro. White, however, reminded his hearers that the superannuation contribution must of necessity be higher than that for sick pay alone, and he advised lodges to decide to admit no new member who did not pay the superannuation contribution. As a matter of fact the actual amount of extra contributions per year was for a person commencing at 16, only 7s. 7d. a year; at 18, 8s. 8d.; at 20, 8s. 8d.; at 25, 10s.; and at 30, 17s. 4d. The action taken in Ipswich ought to show that there was no danger in the course he had suggested. In Ipswich, one Lodge had decided that members should not be admitted without paying the extra contribution for superannuation; members still continued to flock into it, and it now numbered 150. (Applause.) Another Lodge had decided to adopt this plan at the commencement of the new year, and he hoped that the officers of the "Fountain of Friendship" lodge would take it into serious consideration. During the evening songs were sung by Bros. Rowe, Abbott, Clamp, Nash, Hicks, Gull, and Chapman.

The "Alliance" Friendly Society, Bury St. Edmund's, celebrated its 28th anniversary by a dinner at the Golden Fleece Inn, last Friday, under the presidency of Bro. E. Kerrage. The event passed off with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. Responding to the toast of the evening, the secretary, Bro. G. Farrants, mentioned that during the Society's existence it had disbursed sick pay to the extent of £1,013, £200 for funerals, and £350 in management expenses. The capital now amounted to £413 13s. 2½d., of which £250 has been invested on mortgage, and £148 16s. 11d. is deposited in the Post Office Savings' Bank. There are at present 153 members, including 15 honorary.

The "Britons' Pride" Lodge, No. 4076, M.U.I.O.O.F., was visited on Thursday evening by a large number of members of the "Gurdon" Lodge, Grundisburgh, including—P.P.G.M. J. Motum, secretary, N.G. W. Crapnell, P.G.'s. J. Ward, W. Motum, J. Cook, C. W. Parker, E. J. Joyce, C. Fairweather, Bros. J. Day, A. Bennett, J. Bennett, T. Bloomfield, &c. There were also a large number of visitors from the various town Lodges including—Prov. G.M. C. Hudson, Prov. D.G.M. G. Fisher, P.P.G.M.'s. J. Ball and Geo. W. Senton, and P.G. S. H. Daniels, &c. After the usual lodge business a pleasant hour was spent in toast and song. Songs were rendered by Bros. Blasby, Rice, Sheppard, Parker and Flowerman, and the toasts included "The Ipswich District," proposed by P.P.G.M. J. Day and suitably responded to by Bros. Hudson and Fisher, the former entering into details as to the prospects of the proposed new Lodge in the Bramford Road District to be called the "Orford White" Lodge. The "Gurdon" Lodge was proposed by the permanent secretary, W. T. Randall, and responded to by Bro. J. Motum, and the "Britons' Pride" Lodge proposed by P.G. C. W. Parker and responded to by N.G. L. J. Beer.

AN IPSWICH MAN SENT TO HARD LABOUR.

A man named Robert Godfrey Kneller, Coyte's Gardens, appeared before the Ipswich Justices on Monday, on a charge of stealing £12 belonging to Geo. Watts, labourer, of 2, Woodbridge Road. The prosecutor, it appeared, came to reside at Ipswich in September last, and went to the defendant's house. He remained there some time, and afterwards went out; but on his return he met Kneller for the first time.—Prisoners wife advised prosecutor not to waste his money, whereupon he handed over £12 in gold for her to take care of in the presence of prisoner. Later the two men visited several public-houses together, and eventually the prisoner got the money from his wife.—Kneller pleaded guilty, and he was sent to goal for two months with hard labour.

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DANGER OF PARAFFIN LAMPS.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT HARKSTEAD.

A serious accident, which was subsequently attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Friday evening, at the house of a widow named Eliza Double, aged 76, residing in Harkstead Street. Mrs. Double was in the act of ascending the staircase with a paraffin lamp when a door suddenly closed causing the lamp to explode and set her clothes on fire. Her son, who was in bed at the time, hurried out and called several neighbours, who came to her assistance, but not before she was severely burned. Dr. Fleming, of Holbrook, was called in, but the unfortunate sufferer expired early on Saturday morning.

GUARDIANS' FAREWELL DINNER AT WICKHAM MARKET.

"THOSE ABOUT TO DIE SALUTE THEE."

THE RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

That ancient hostelry the White Hart, Wickham Market, which every traveller in East Anglia recognises as kept by one of the most genial of hosts, Mr. Owen Diver, was, on Monday afternoon, the scene of a unique gathering. It has known many festive boards, but never before a festive Board of Guardians, and the occasion was a remarkable one. It was a luncheon arranged primarily as a compliment to the Chairman of the Union authority (Mr. Geo. Walker), and secondly as a sort of farewell function previous to the old order giving place to the new. As a matter of fact the District Councils will not come into existence for some weeks later than was anticipated when the date of this little meeting was named, but the postponement was no reason for delaying the dinner, and it accordingly came off as fixed. To avoid an unlovely legend being handed down to posterity, that one of the last acts of the Guardians was to feast themselves at the ratepayers' expense, it was expressly stated that the cost of this valedictory entertainment was borne by the Guardians themselves, who also invited the officials to join them. Indeed, the principal event of the afternoon was a

PRESENTATION TO THE CLERK

(Mr. C. H. Read), who has held the office since 1849, and within whose memory the greater part of the Poor-law system has been developed. Mr. William Toller, chairman of the Assessment Committee, presided, being supported by Mr. Walker and Mr. C. H. Read, and faced by Mr. George Gooderham and Mr. Minter in the vice-chairs. The company included Mr. F. S. Corrance, Mr. W. N. Whitmore, Rev. R. Abbay, R.D. (Earl Soham), Rev. Dr. Davies (chaplain to the Union), Rev. E. M. Scott, Mr. Joseph Flintham, Col. Sam. Smyth, Mr. G. Pettit, Mr. W. Chambers, Mr. A. Pulham, Mr. A. Eade, Mr. J. Flory, Mr. R. Plant, Mr. S. Plant, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. T. Burrows, Mr. W. Brabbin, Mr. Francis Read, Mr. F. Dale, Mr. W. J. Bales, Mr. W. Rodwell, Mr. G. Keeble, Mr. G. Rope, Mr. F. Sheldrake, Dr. J. C. Keer (medical officer of health), and Mr. J. W. Read (deputy-clerk). The honour of making most successful arrangements rests with Mr. W. Jordan, who was the prime mover in the affair, and carried out the secretarial duties with characteristic energy. The attendance exceeded even anticipation, the room being crowded. After the loyal toasts from the chair, Mr. Jordan gave "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," remarking as to the latter that the miserable pittance which they received from the Government as compared with the millions of pounds spent elsewhere—not a little in useless eccentricities—was a disgrace to the country.—Col. Sam Smyth, in reply, remarked on the way in which the superior science of the Japs had told against the Chinese. It was rather curious that they had on the Southwold line the man who drove the first railway in China. The

CHINESE SENT HIM HOME TO SOUTHWOLD

because they did not want a railway.—Mr. Joseph Flintham proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of all Denominations," rejoicing at the work which they did. —The Rev. R. Abbay, in response, said he could testify to the great kindness with which the Board had treated the poor. He thought that the clergy could hardly be expected to put themselves forward for work on the Parish Councils, but he had no doubt that if asked by their parishioners, they would be found ready and willing to assist them in carrying out the provisions of the Act. (Cheers.)—The Rev. Dr. Davies referred with satisfaction to the fact that the Bishop had obtained the aid of an able suffragan, and that they together were arranging a programme of work which would astonish the people of the Diocese. The Bishop of Norwich had shown himself much interested in the duties of the chaplains of the Unions. Recently he invited the Chaplains to a conference at the palace, and asked them to tell the different Boards that if they could make any suggestions to him (the Bishop) by which he could be of service to them he should be only too glad. (Cheers.) Dr. Davies concluded with a gracious tribute to the labours of the other denominations, remarking that there was certainly work enough for all. (Hear, hear.)—The Chairman in proposing "The health of the Chairman of the Board," said they had been presided over by a succession of able men, but none more so than their friend Mr. Walker. (Loud cheers.) It was not likely that the new body would be materially altered, and he anticipated with pleasure that

MR. WALKER WOULD CONTINUE TO BE CHAIRMAN.

(Cheers.)—The toast was drunk with musical honours, and Mr. Walker modestly replied that all he could say was that he had endeavoured to do his best. He considered that the Board of Guardians had performed their work most conscientiously. He felt sure that whoever composed the new Council they would act very much on the old lines. They had heard a good deal of late about lady Guardians, and he thought they were guardians of the best sort—guardian angels of the family and home, and that was the best place for them. (Cheers and laughter.)—Mr. F. S. Corrance proposed "The Health of the Clerk," observing that their motto on that occasion as a dissolving body should be that of the ancient gladiators, "Those about to die salute thee." He had been nearly fifty years a member of that Board, and had watched the gradual changes which had occurred in that time. In the early days of the poor-law system, before a man could come upon his fellow-citizens for relief he had to surrender the whole of his goods, or go into the house. From time to time there had, he was glad to say, been a relaxation in the exactions. Two great principles had, however, to be considered—on the one hand, the inculcation of the principle of self-help; on the other, the exercise of practical sympathy. He thought that the Board had performed a very difficult task with great success. Coming to the presentation, Mr. Corrance said that but for the great ability of their Clerk the Board would not have achieved the success that it had. On behalf of the Guardians Mr. Corrance handed to him as a mark of esteem a solid silver inkstand of choice design and a blotting-pad elegantly bound.—Mr. C. H. Read, who was loudly cheered, expressed his pleasure that his services had been so heartily appreciated. Many incidents had happened during his period of office. In 1853 or 1854 they had nearly

2,000 PAUPERS ON THEIR BOOKS.

It might be gathered that there was some work then to be done. They had upwards of 300 paupers in the House. The Board-room was converted into a bedroom. Things had greatly improved, and now there were not more than one-third of that number.—Mr. W. Minter gave "The health of the medical officer (Dr. George Keer), the medical officer of health (Dr. J. C. Keer), the master of the House (Mr. G. Mason), and the other officers." He spoke of the ability, faithfulness, and tact with which they had discharged their duties. —Dr. J. C. Keer replied for his father, who has been medical officer for forty-one years, and thanked the Board for their courtesy in allowing him to assist his father as medical officer of the Union, as well as for the support which they gave him (Dr. J. C. Keer) as medical officer of health.—Mr. Mason, returning thanks for Mrs. Mason and himself, said that during the 39 years they had held office, they had received the utmost consideration from the Board. Having stated the extras which the Board had, from time to time, added to the dietary tables, Mr. Mason said the dietary now was, if not actually the best in the county, as liberal as the poor-law system would allow. (Cheers.)—Mr. Gleed and Mr. Precious (relieving officers) also rendered thanks.—Mr. Minter proposed the health of the assistant clerk (Mr. J. W. Read), whose name had been accidentally omitted from the previous toast, testifying to the value of his services, especially in the prompt despatch of Committee business.—Mr. Read, having been appointed returning officer of the District Council, gave by request a succinct account of the working of the Act. He mentioned, incidentally, that though he accepted the appointment of returning officer, he entirely concurred with other officers that under the scale of fees arranged by the County Council the officers would have to do their work at a loss, but he took the appointment in the belief that the contested elections would be very few, and therefore the loss small. Every contested election would, however, mean a loss to the Returning Officer, and he should have to ask for some consideration afterwards. (Laughter.) He hoped that not only for the sake of old associations, but for the sake of efficiency, a large proportion of the members of the Boards of Guardians would be returned on the District Councils. It was important that the work should be carried on upon the same lines, or that alterations from it should be slowly carried out by slight degrees. This could be secured by a return of at least a sufficient number of the older Guardians to inculcate their doctrines and practices on new members. He should hope to find that the new scheme would not lead to a very large expenditure. There was an idea that the burdens of local taxation had in recent years increased. As a matter of fact the different purposes for which local taxation was made had increased, but the actual amount now raised in the form of

LOCAL TAXATION WAS LESS NOW

than it had, he believed, been at any time for forty years—it certainly was less than it had been for twenty years. This was partly accounted for by the increased Imperial Exchequer contributions, but they scarcely covered the new forms of expenditure. Relief was now less than it had been for twenty years.—Mr. George Gooderham submitted, in very complimentary terms, "The health of the Chairman of the Board." He spoke of the regard in which the Toller family are held in the county, and of Mr. Toller's untiring services as chairman of the Assessment Committee. With an obvious reference to a recent event, Mr. Gooderham said the latter always endeavoured to do justice. They had always done their best to equalise the rates, and because a man had hired land cheaper than another who had a long lease they did want the latter to pay another man's rates. (Hear, hear.) They might be wrong, but he did not think so.—The Chairman briefly replied.—Mr. W. N. Whitmore presented "the health of the Committee who made the arrangements," coupled with the name of Mr. W. Jordan. Whatever Mr. Jordan did was done thoroughly, and they were glad that he had brought his business intelligence to their Board by joining them three years ago.—The Chairman having complimented Mr. Diver on the dinner, toasted "the Ladies," and called on Mr. J. Flintham, as one of the wittiest if not the youngest bachelor in the room, to respond.—The latter made a humorous acknowledgment, and songs were contributed during the afternoon by Mr. A. Pulham, Mr. F. Dale, Mr. Arthur Pratt, and Col. Smyth.

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THE MATERIALS FOR A DETECTIVE STORY.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF AN HEIR.

The body of a fashionably-dressed man has been found floating in the Forth and Clyde Canal at Glasgow. Cards found in a pocket-book show that he was James Kirkwood, a coal and wood dealer, of Ninth Street, Troy, New York, who came to Glasgow to arrange about some property to which he was heir. Police suspicions are aroused, and the mystery is being investigated.

SHOULD WOMEN WEAR CORSETS?

DIVERGENT VIEWS AS TO THEIR UTILITY.

The Paris *Gaulois* has just invited a *plèbiscite* of its readers on the momentous question as to whether women should wear corsets. Subjoined are the opinions of a few of the best known contributors:—Gyp: "I am altogether opposed to the corset because I consider it frightful, unhealthy, and ungraceful; it 'banalises' the figure; it spoils a pretty figure, and does not improve a bad one." Marie Anne de Bovet: "An inhabitant of Laputa who saw a corset would ask for what crime such an instrument of torture is used. Try a corset on a woman unused to it, and before an hour is over she will die." Mdme. Jane Hading: "Hand of iron under a velvet glove. That's what the corset is. Since my tour in America I am for a war of independence." Mdme Worms-Baretta: "In principle I am opposed to the corset. In certain cases, when it is light, short, and supple, it may be useful. My little daughter, three years of age, wears such a one. But if she gives it up altogether later on her mother will be pleased." Mdlle. Réjane: "The less corset the better in these days, leaving the back and hips free. Frenchwomen have too good figures to need even the slightest support." Mdlle. Sybil Sanderson: "The corset is useful in certain cases, whether in private life or in the theatre; for Louis XV. costumes such as Manon, for instance. It is useless for Thäis or Phryné." Mdme. Judic: "The bother of putting it on in the morning is outweighed by the pleasure of taking it off at night." Mdlle. Darland: "A stupid cuirass on a stylish woman! I never wear one." Mdlle. Rosa Bruck: "I am opposed to the corset and never wear one." Mdlle. Marcelle Lender: I find it good for every figure. Je m'en sers et il ne me serre pas." Mdlle. Granier replies through the telephone, in verse:—"Moi j' suis com' Hortense. J' trouve que ca n'a pas d'importance." Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert: "When I was thin and had nothing 'pour bomber mes corsages, mon corset avait deux fameux petits goussets pleins de coton réparateur, et ma foi, je leur garde une petite reconnaissance aux corsets maintenant que j'en graisse un peu."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FOOTBALLER'S PLAINT.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—In reference to the match which was played on the Bath grounds at Felixstowe last Saturday, I want to draw your attention to the unfairness of the referee, who, according to a great number of spectators' views did not fairly allow the Foresters' a single point when appealed, and that the referee seems inclined in great favour of the Felixstowe players; and to the fact that if Felixstowe did not play Manor fellows (who are experienced players), the Foresters I am sure would beat them, although Felixstowe scored four goals which were due to Manor House forwards, whereas the Foresters only notched one point they played a very determined game, but when a referee is not fair in his dealings you cannot expect the unfavoured side to keep up their determination. I do not write this because the Foresters got a licking, far from it, but because of the unfairness throughout the game, and also that if Felixstowe did not play Manor House fellows the Walton Foresters would lick them.—I am, yours truly,

A WALTONITE.

THE "CROOKED" ELECTION AT EYE.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—Your reporter was quite right last week when he described the Municipal election at Eye as a crooked one. As a rule I am for letting "bygones be bygones," but when things go so very crooked I feel that I must speak out. I feel so now. So with your permission I will speak. A week or two ago the Radical papers said, when referring to this election, that in the event of Mr. Charles Tacon declining the Mayoralty of the borough for the ensuing year, it would be the unanimous wish of the Council that the present mayor (Mr. T. H. Tacon) should continue in office another year. This was a decidedly crooked statement, and must have got into those papers by a very crooked route, for I think that the *Journal* on Saturday will show that the unanimous wish of the Council has gone in another direction altogether. The next crooked thing in connection with the election was the Mayor's disloyal action in deserting his colleagues after he had promised to go through the contest with them, and the joint address of the four retiring candidates

HAD BEEN ACTUALLY ISSUED

to the electors, asking for a renewal of confidence. Some there are, however, who say that in this matter the Mayor was actuated by motives of expediency, and these people unhesitatingly assert that a compact had been entered into between the Mayor and Mr. Short to the effect that if the Mayor retired in favour of Mr. Havers, Mr. Short was to assist the Mayor in obtaining the vacant Aldermanship. If this be untrue the gentleman in question should lose no time in giving it a public denial, for the rumour has gained wide credence. Be that as it may, all are agreed that Mr. Cullum did a good public service to the town by running Mr. Roper in opposition to Mr. Havers at so short a notice, and thereby to some extent at least frustrated the unpatriotic intrigue. There was certainly something rather crooked in connection with Mr. Page's candidature upon this occasion, for when Conservatives were soliciting votes for Mr. Page, they were not unfrequently met with the answer, "Oh, but Mr. Short and his daughter have been here canvassing for him." But let that pass. It is just possible that Mr. Page may, for the nonce, have been in favour with both parties. Mr. Page will, however, do well to remember the old adage about two stools. The next crooked thing about the election was Mr. Short's cartoon, in which Mr. Havers was depicted as heading the poll with Messrs. Cullum and Roper at the bottom. But as exactly the reverse happened, and Mr. Havers was out altogether, it shows very conclusively that

MR. SHORT'S BOASTED KNOWLEDGE

of, and influence over the electorate, has no foundation in fact. To show that the Dissenters of Eye are a crooked set, it need only be mentioned that a Dissenter puts up for the Town Council, another Dissenter opposes him, another Dissenter makes a cartoon of the candidates, another Dissenter puts the cartoon in his window, and another Dissenter shies a brick at it, and finally Mr. Short went home by a crooked way after the election, for instead of going down the straight path in Church Street, he went home by the back lanes. —Yours, &c.,

STRAIGHT.

Eye, November 8th.

ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND.

REPLY TO MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE.

[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—In the midst of the prevailing confusion it is something to have (even in an irregular and unofficial form) a communication from a Minister upon this important question. I shall not trouble myself to ask why Mr. Shaw-Lefevre should have preferred this departure to the more regular official circular to boards and administrative bodies. From a responsible Minister who holds decided opinions this course is scarcely to be recommended. At all events, we now know this much, namely, that in Mr. Lefevre's judgment agricultural lands have not been nor are being assessed upon the principles laid down by law or in accordance with justice. So far I am in agreement with him. When he further tells us that thereby squires and parsons are relieved I shall not challenge his opinion, though I feel a little in doubt why these should be selected from the far larger groups of urban and other ratepayers who will presently be called upon to make up the deficiency. Is it possible that Mr. Lefevre's official advisers have not taken these contingencies into their calculation, politically or otherwise? If so there is probably a surprise awaiting him. As a squire and lay parson, let me express my entire consent to bear my share of

THE INCREASED BURDEN,

if by so doing I can relieve my tenants and others from an unjust impost, and most landowners will, I imagine, share this feeling. Now let me say one word as to the basis assumed by Mr. Lefevre. His language, being unofficial, wants precision, and when he speaks of rent as a basis something is required to explain it. In making our assessment legally we have to assume a rent or lettable value, visible and arising annually, even tithes being thus valued, with a deduction representing the sum another man would give for it. In the case of land a rent must be a possible, and may be an absolute basis, but if the land is incapable of yielding any rent, from any cause whatever, or if no profit can be obtained from the occupation of the land, the same is not assessable, as decided against the Corporation of Lincoln *v.* Overseers of Holmes Common, Reg. 36, L.J.M. 93, 8 B. and S. 344; and again, Queen *v.* Metropolitan Board of Works, L.R. 4, Q.B. 15. It is clear, therefore, that not only is the principle Mr. Lefevre contends for sound in law, but also that it can be put into language

PERFECTLY INTELLIGIBLE

to any person at all qualified to sit on an assessment committee. The rent absolute, or Schedule A upon it, is excellent evidence of such value, and cannot be disregarded (and thus far we get into line with Mr. Lefevre), and the sum thus ascertained will be the proper subject for rating purposes. On the other hand, we are told that this, if rigidly followed, will lead to all sorts of inconvenience and practical inequality. I must beg leave to differ. It is the want of uniformity and perfectly unwarrantable exercise of discretion which produces confusion, and may one day lead to worse consequences. If I am allowed, as Chairman of such a committee, to make my own theory of how valuations should be made, I am acting very much as Robin Hood did when he nationalised bishops and Church dignitaries for the benefit of the poor in Sherwood Forest. It is not legal assessment, it is

ROBBERY PURE AND SIMPLE.

We may live to see a good deal of it, and meet Robin Hood in quite unexpected places; therefore let me counsel Assessment Committees to look well to the strict legality of the processes they use to take money for public purposes, and to admit neither in themselves nor others deviations in practice from the course laid down for them under Acts of Parliament. If they do they may hereafter have good cause to repent it.

F. S. CORRANCE.

The Board-room, Plomesgate Union.
November 5th, 1894.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

DEATH OF SECKFORD HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Henry Skynner Wright, chaplain of the Seckford Hospital, Woodbridge, which took place at his residence early on Monday morning. The rev. gentleman had suffered ill-health for over 12 months past, and in September of last year the Governors of the Seckford Charity granted him three months' leave of absence, his duties since that time having been performed by the Rev. J. C. Titcombe. The deceased gentleman had been attended for about two months by Dr. H. I. Kirkpatrick, but despite every care and attention, he gradually succumbed to Bright's disease and an affection of the heart. The deceased, who was in his 69th year, leaves a widow. He was formerly curate of Saxted, near Framlingham, and was appointed chaplain to the Seckford Hospital at a salary of £150 per year, on October 30th, 1889, on the death of the Rev. H. M. Smyth. By Mr. Wright's death the chaplaincy of Seckford Hospital becomes vacant. In accordance with the deceased's expressed wish, his remains were interred in the Seckford Chapel Burial Ground yesterday.

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN SUFFOLK.

Fresh from the Haymarket Theatre, one of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's companies has this week produced at the Lyceum Theatre, Ipswich, Sydney Grundy's new play, "A Bunch of Violets," which, being entirely new to the provinces, and, therefore, possessed peculiar interest for Ipswich theatregoers, who, on the whole, were far from disappointed. The play is a most powerful one, written with the view of showing life's hollowness in many of its phases, as well as bringing out in bold relief some of the best traits of manhood.

We should imagine that the author had in mind when he wrote "A Bunch of Violets" Jabez Spencer Balfour, of Liberator fame, and undoubtedly he has hit off the characteristics of that notorious fugitive; but in many respects the Parliamentary candidate for "Eastminster" is decidedly overdrawn. The burlesque on the "Nonconformist conscience," and the demands of the sons of toil is, however, intensely amusing; and on the whole the author has avoided many of the snares into which some modern dramatists allow themselves to fall. From a literary point of view "A Bunch of Violets" does its author very great credit, abounding, as it does, in eloquent passages and epigramatic terseness. Taken as a whole, we can say that the plot is cleverly thought out and developed in a highly sensational and emotional manner; and if its reception at Ipswich may be taken as a criterion of provincial audiences, a long and successful run awaits "A Bunch of Violets."

Mr. Laurence Irving—need we say he is a son of Mr. Henry Irving—sustains the leading role with undoubted ability, and evokes the warmest applause by his keen perception of the part of "Philip Marchant." Mr. Hartleigh, as secretary to Marchant, and a shrewd man of business, makes an ideal character, and vividly reminds us of the "Carker" of Dickens's "Dombey and Son." Mr. Charles Goold, as a rich Yorkshire brewer, is a typical representative of the county of broad acres. Of the female characters, Miss Margaret Ayrtoun is undoubtedly the best, although Miss Edyth Olive, as a virtuous wife, plays a somewhat exacting part with considerable skill.

Another of Mr. Beerbohm Tree's Companies will visit Ipswich next week, for three nights only, in "The Charlatan," with Mr. Arthur Bearne as Philip Woodville.

The Leiston Works Hall on Thursday evening was filled with a large audience to witness the performance of two farces by members of the Dramatic Company of the Young Men's Friendly Society. The stage had been prettily decorated, and was tastefully arranged and ornamented with chrysanthemums and other flowers kindly lent by the Rector. The first farce "Fish out of water," by Joseph Lunn, had the following caste:—Steward, Mr. Frank Wolfe; John, Mr. B. Westbrook; Sam Savory, Mr. W. Wolfe; Sir George Courtly, Mr. J. E. Blakemore; Alderman Gayfare, Mr. Herbert Fisk; Charles Gayfair, Mr. Frank Fisk; Ellen Courtly, Mr. A. Valliant; Lucy, Master W. Bedingfield. The characters in the second farce, "Freezing a Mother-in-law," were taken as follows:—Mr. Watmuff, Mr. J. E. Blakemore; Ferdinand Swift, Mr. F. Fisk; Walter Litherland, Mr. C. Wolfe; Mrs. Watmuff, Mr. C. Goddard; Emily, her daughter, Mr. A. Valliant. The performance of the pieces was gone through without any hitch whatever, and the excellent manner in which the different characters were portrayed elicited the highly merited applause of the audience.

Of the caste Mr. Blakemore performed his two parts to perfection, and in his second character of the henpecked Mr. Watnuff sustained this principal personation in a highly realistic and admirable manner. Mr. W. Wolfe vigorously sustained his part of Sam Savory and his vaunted recipe for "marinated phesant poults" was very good. Mr. H. Fisk effectively represented the alderman, and "John" was very much *en evidence*. The part of "Chas. Gayfare," as also that of "Ferdinand Swift," in the second farce, were delineated in appropriate style by Mr. F. Fisk. Mr. Frank Wolfe made an ideal steward, and the ardent lover was represented by Mr. C. Wolfe as "Walter." The get-up of the "Ladies" was admirably effected, Mr. A. Valliant's second character being perhaps the most feminine delineation, and Mr. C. Goddard acted the much-abused "mother-in-law" to the life. During the interval the Rev. B. W. Raven announced that another similar performance would be given in a few weeks' time, and the great success with which the amateurs acquitted themselves on Thursday evening promises well for their reappearance later on. We must not omit to mention that Mrs. Valliant rendered invaluable assistance in preparing and ornamenting the stage, and her help was indispensable in making up the dresses of the different "ladies." The whole performance spoke volumes for the perseverance and painstaking efforts of the whole company.

FELIXSTOWE LOCAL BOARD FINANCES.

A NEW RATE.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE WATERWORKS.

The Felixstowe Local Board members held their monthly meeting on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. C. A. Creassey (chairman) presiding. Present:—Messrs. Felix T. Cobbold, T. Ward, E. Bloomfield, W. Jolly, G. Carr, G. H. Jackson, A. Wilson, C. H. Downes, and S. Downing; with the clerk (Mr. F. B. Jennings) and the Surveyor (Mr. G. S. Horton).—A resolution of condolence with Mr. Jos. Smith, who recently sustained an accident which deterred him from attending the meetings of the Board, was ordered to be forwarded, after which the Finance Committee presented their estimate of expenditure for the current half-year and recommended the levying of a 9d. rate, payable on the 15th inst. — Mr. S. Downing favoured a 6d. rate only, remarking that the present was a time of the year when lodging-house keepers and other residents felt the burden of the rates most heavily. As a matter of fact, too, the money which a 9d. rate would produce was really not wanted. In the first place, after payment of bills that day, they would have a balance in hand of £458 6s. 5d. Then they had lent to the Drainage Committee the sum of £350, which would be repaid when the loan for that work was obtained, and a 6d. rate would produce £510 7s. The result would be that at the end of six months they would have

£1,318 13s. 5d. WHEREWITH TO PAY ONLY £510 10s. 7d.

A 9d. rate would produce £765 10s. 7d., and he could not understand why they wanted to get such a lot of money in hand.—Mr. C. H. Downes, proposed that the rate be 9d. in the £, but reserved to himself the right of turning round if the figures showed that a 6d. rate would be sufficient. (Laughter.)—Mr. Jolly seconded. —The Clerk said he was instructed to alter the estimate, and make the figures up to a 9d. rate.—Mr. Jolly said the Committee went very carefully into the figures, and it was their unanimous feeling, he believed, that they could not with safety make a rate for less than 9d.—Mr. Jackson maintained that several items could be cut down, and he believed they could do with less than 9d. if not with so little as 6d.— —A lengthy discussion ensued in which Mr. Downes contended that it would be most unwise and perilous to cut the rate down to 6d. unless they were sure of getting back the £350 which had been lent to the Drainage Committee.—Mr. Downing stoutly maintained that even a 6d. rate would give them more money than they wanted.—Pressed by Mr. Felix Cobbold, the Clerk showed that there was

NOT THE SLIGHTEST HOPE

of the Drainage Committee money being paid during the current six months.—The Chairman said it was thought by some that the wages given by the Board to their labourers, 15s. a week, was rather too much, seeing that the general rate was 12s. per week. The Surveyor was instructed to look into the question. He maintained the 9d. rate would leave no more than a fair working balance.—Mr. Felix Cobbold moved that the rate be 8d. in the £.—The Clerk said that the rate collector had made out his book for a 9d. rate, and this led to Mr. Cobbold withdrawing his motion, and to a protest from Mr. Jackson as to the

BUSINESS BEING CUT AND DRIED

before the members met. After all, however, it seemed that the work which had to be done over again, if the report were not adopted, would not amount to a great deal, and it was resolved that the rate should by 8d. in the £.—The Clerk suggested that the rate might be made payable on December 15th.—Mr. Cobbold: As a Christmas bill! Oh dear no. (Laughter.) —The next business had reference to the water supply, a letter being received from Mr. I. L. Ensor, secretary to the Felixstowe and Walton Water Company, asking what course the Board proposed to take in view of the vote at the recent meeting of ratepayers.—The Chairman gave a verbal report of what was done at the meeting in question, remarking that out of between 300 and 400 persons present, so far as he could judge about ten persons voted in favour of the Board's proposal and about forty against. He concluded from the fact of such a small number having voted, that the great bulk of the ratepayers had not made up their minds.—Mr. Felix Cobbold: I wish to move, "That all further negotiations for the purchase of the water undertaking from the Company be discontinued."—Mr. Bloomfield seconded.—The motion was carried *nem. dis.*—The Chairman: We must not lose sight of the idea of doing the best we can for the district in the Bill that is going to be promoted by the Water Company.—The Clerk asked what answer should be given to the Gas Company, who had offered to sell their undertaking to the Board as a going concern.—Mr. Felix Cobbold proposed that the Clerk should inform the Gas Company that the Board would not proceed further with negotiations for purchase.—Mr. Downes: I most sorrowfully second that.—The resolution was carried.

CHAFED SKIN, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblains. Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Insect Bites, Ear-Ache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin. Ailments quickly relieved by use of CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT, Large Pots 13½d. each at Chemists, &c., or post free for value.—F C. CALVERT and Co., Manchester.

THE PARISH COUNCILS.

MEETINGS IN SUFFOLK.

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION.

The following calendar of fixtures under the Local Government Act, 1894, which has been specially compiled by a barrister, will be useful to our readers:—November 24: Notice of parish meeting must be posted on church doors and elsewhere. December 1: Notices must be posted stating when the elections will be held for rural district councils, guardians, and urban district councils. December 4: The parish meetings will be held at an hour not earlier than six p.m. December 5: Nomination papers of candidates for rural district councils, guardians, and urban district councils must be handed to the returning officer before two o'clock in the afternoon. December 7: Lists of nominations for the rural district councils, guardians, and urban district councils must be issued and stuck up. December 13: In cases where no poll is required parish councillors come into office. Five days' notice must be given of any meeting of the parish council. December 15, 17, 18, 19, are the days on which the poll may be taken for parish councils, rural district councils, guardians, and urban district councils. The county council names the actual day; all the elections are to take place on the same day; and the poll is to be kept open between the hours of six and eight in the evening, and as much longer as the county council orders. December 28: Rural district councillors and guardians come into office. December 31: Urban district councillors come into office; and, if a poll has been required, parish councillors also.

THE REPRESENTATION OF STOWMARKET.

At the meeting of the Stowmarket Local Board on Friday, the clerk, Mr. S. Prentice, apologised for an error he made at the June meeting, when he informed the Board that the number of District Councillors to be elected under the new Act would be fifteen. He had been in communication with Mr. Westrop and others on the subject, and he now found that the number could only be nine. He had made application to the Local Government Board, but the matter could only be settled by the County Council, and then only by an enquiry being instituted by that authority. He also addressed a letter to the Chairman on the subject, in which he pointed out that the post of returning officer devolving upon him by virtue of his office, and the amount allowed as remuneration by the Act being fixed at £10, he must decline to act in that capacity, feeling that the sum named was not nearly enough to cover the expenses of a contested election. The letter was accepted, and it was decided to offer the post of returning officer to Mr. P. Hayward. The business of the Burial Board was then taken, and the proceedings terminated with the remark from Mr. Gostling that the next meeting would be their last under the old *régime*

HARTISMERE UNION'S REPLY TO SIR W. B. GURDON.

The Clerk (Mr. John Bond) again brought the question of the parish and district councils elections before the meeting of the Hartismere Guardians on Monday. He stated that the amount allowed by the County Council as fees to the returning officers was totally inadequate, that if he undertook the duties he would be a considerable amount of money out of pocket. Mr. Bond went on to say that the duties might involve a vast amount of work which was little thought of; for instance, he might have to enquire into the qualification of some 300 candidates, to say nothing about nominators, assentors, &c. He was aware that the Board was powerless in the matter, but he felt that he must decline to accept the duties for the remuneration offered. The statement that Sir W. Brampton Gurdon had said there were plenty of clergymen and distressed farmers who would be glad to undertake the duties for the fees offered by the County Council, drew from the Rev. S. B. Reynolds the remark that he did not think the parsons would jump at it. It was ultimately resolved to advertise for a person to act as returning officer for the 32 parishes comprising the Hartismere Union. The applications to be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

BUNGAY BURIAL BOARD'S LAST PRECEPT.

At a meeing of the Bungay Holy Trinity Burial Board, held on Friday evening, a precept for £28 was signed to meet the estimated requirements of the Board to the date when the Parish Council will come into office.—The Clerk (Mr. Sprake) explained that under the Local Government Act, 1894, the duties, powers, and liabilities of the Board would pass over to the Council in December next, and the Board's affairs, together with those of the Bungay St. Mary Burial Board, would in future have to be managed by a Joint Committee of the Parish Councils elected for the two parishes.

MEETING AT SUTTON.

A meeting was held in the Schoolroom on Monday evening last, when Captain Cobbold, C.C., gave some hints on the method of working the Parish Councils Act. A large number of ratepayers and voters attended and listened with great attention to the remarks made, and the lecturer kindly answered queries put to him. The Rev. E. D. Rock, chairman of the meeting, proposed a vote of thanks to Captain Cobbold, which was seconded and gratefully acknowledged.

THE COMING ELECTION AT HADLEIGH.

At the Hadleigh Primitive Methodist Chapel on Monday evening a public meeting took place, at which Mr. W. A. Andrews, of Ipswich, gave an address on the forthcoming election of District Councillors and Guardians for Hadleigh. The Rev. R. Holman presided.

RADICAL MEETING AT MISTLEY: HOW THEY INTEND TO USE THEIR POWER.

On Tuesday Mr. R. Varty, the Radical candidate, who is still wooing the Harwich Division, addressed a meeting of electors in the Norman National School, Mistley, on the subject of "The Parish Councils Act, and the Political Situation." Mr. Jas. Wade presided. After making some rather acrimonious remarks respecting the much-abused Tory squire, Mr. Varty eventually reached the subject for the discussion of which the meeting was called, and said under the new Act the people would have the power to equitably tax the property of the parish, and the rich man would pay more and the poor less; and the increased taxation of the rich would fully pay for the extra cost of managing the parish under the Act. With the money they would be allowed to expend—a rate of 6d. in the £—one of the things they would be able to obtain was a better water supply. The sanitary requirements of the villages would be looked after, stagnant pools, dirty ponds, insanitary cottages, and cesspools would be removed, rights of way and village greens would be preserved, and the lord of the manor's wings would be clipped. The people would have the control of those charities which were not purely ecclesiastical, and the management would be open and above board, and everyone would know what was going on, and for this Mr. Varty received a vote of thanks.

CLOPTON RURAL DEANERY AND THE NEW COUNCILS.

At a Ruri-decanal meeting held at Clopton Rectory, the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the Bishop:—"That this meeting earnestly recommends the clergy to assist in making the Parish Councils Act effective, for the welfare of their respective parishes."

HAUGHLEY MIGHT SPEND £104 PER ANNUM.

Mr. Spencer Baker on Tuesday presided over a meeting at Haughley School, called to consider the Local Government Act, 1894. There was a numerous attendance, and at times the proceedings, owing to interruption, were of a very animated character.—Mr. W. E. Riley, of Bury St. Edmund's, spoke for an hour, reviewing the Act in its various stages. The Parish Council of Haughley would be empowered to spend the amount of a threepenny rate—£52—without the special sanction of the parish meeting, but if permission was granted, might levy the full rate of 6d. in the £, and expend £104 a-year. Mr. Riley ridiculed the programme put forward in the Stow Union district, comprising 34 parishes. Monstrous propositions had been suggested, not only as to the administration of the Poor Law, but also with regard to putting into operation the Housing of the Working Classes Act, as well as finding employment for agricultural labourers in winter, and the acquisition of land by the Local Authority.—Mr. A. G. Andrews (Haughley) interposed by remarking that he was chairman at the meeting at Thurston Schoolroom, and he contended that it was not contemplated to adopt measures such as had been mentioned in all the parishes of the Stow Union district.—Mr. Riley urged that such an extravagant scheme as had been brought forward was utterly impossible, inasmuch as the proposals were beyond the scope of the law. He claimed for the Conservatives that they were the true friends of the working classes; but Radicals present strongly expressed their disapproval.

A MOCK ELECTION AT CODDENHAM.

A preliminary meeting in view of the impending Parish Council election was held in the Coddenham schoolroom on Friday evening. The Rev. W. Wyles presided. After a discussion on some of the most important points of the Act, a rehearsal of the proceedings to take place at the first meeting for the election of councillors was gone through. The Vicar having vacated the chair, Mr. W. Hall was elected chairman of the meeting. Nomination papers were given out, filled up and handed in to the Chairman, who, having gone through them and found one or two invalid, arranged the other twelve in due order, and submitted the names to the meeting. One candidate withdrew, and the others were declared duly elected. The latter part of the proceedings was both instructive and amusing. The usual votes of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

FELIXSTOWE DISTRICT COUNCIL.

There is some talk of one or two labourers coming forward as candidates for the Felixstowe District Council. If so, they will be from Walton.

MEETING AT DEBENHAM.

On Thursday evening, a meeting of the Debenham parishioners was held in the Boys' Schoolroom to take into consideration the Parish Councils. Mr. Henry Abbott, C.C., was voted chairman. He explained the various sections of the Act, and stated that thirteen members would constitute the Council. There was a fairly representative body of electors present, and it was unanimously agreed that a committee should be formed to prepare a list of candidates to represent the agriculturists, tradesmen, and labourers, with instructions to submit the same to a future meeting to be held previous to the date of nomination. The following gentlemen are on the committee:—Mr. Henry Abbott, C.C., the Rev. W. A. Duke, Rev. T. Devine, and Messrs. J. Hammond, W. Peck, Thos. Barker, Wm. Hearn, R. Lockwood, J. Woods, J. Mutimer, Wm. Last, G. Moulton, J. W. Read, P. Gooding, Thos. Gardner, and W. Sallows.

MORE ABOUT SUFFOLK RETURNING OFFICERS' FEES.

COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE RETURNING OFFICERS' FEES.

At Friday's meeting of the Thingoe Guardians, held at Bury St. Edmund's, the chairman (Mr. R. Burrell) asked the clerk (Mr. J. J. Sparke) whether he was prepared to accept the position of returning officer to the Board.—Mr. Sparke, in reply, expressed his opinion that he would be out of pocket by doing so, as the £4 4s. allowed by the West Suffolk County Council in the case of contested elections would, he believed, be insufficient to cover expenses.—On the proposition of the Rev. F. E. Warren (Bardwell), seconded by Mr. Cooke (Chedburgh), a resolution was adopted to the effect that the County Council be asked to reconsider the scale of charges.

WOODBRIDGE LOCAL BOARD PETITION THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

On Monday, at the monthly meeting of the Woodbridge Local Board, the chairman (Mr. Carthew) referred to the appointment of a returning officer at the forthcoming election. The fee for a contested election of the Urban District Counci allowed by the County Council was £10. The Clerk was not prepared to undertake the work for that sum. He had, at the Chairman's request, got out a statement of the probable expenses entailed by a contested election, and the total amount Mr. Brooke estimated at £17 13s. The Clerk intimated that he was quite willing to do the work, provided he was paid his out-of-pocket expenses. The Board decided to forward the following resolution to the East Suffolk County Council:—"That the Board, after consulting the Clerk as to acting as returning officer in contested elections, are now of opinion that the work entailed in that capacity cannot be carried out for the amount allowed by the County Council, and wish to recommend that the scale may be revised and considerably heightened."

BLYTHING UNION CLERK ACCEPTS THE RETURNING OFFICERSHIP.

At the weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Blything Union, held on Monday, Mr. T. Lomax in the chair, the clerk (Mr. C. White) announced that he had decided to accept the duties of Returning Officer for the Union at the coming elections for Parish and District Councillors, at the scale of fees fixed by the East Suffolk County Council.

FELIXSTOWE RETURNING OFFICER'S PROTEST.

At the monthly meeting of the Felixstowe Local Board on Wednesday, the Clerk read a letter which he had himself addressed to the Board, in which he stated—"I had intended to decline to accept the office of returning officer, upon the grounds that an important matter like an Urban District Council election should not be put out at an inclusive charge, thus leaving the returning officer's remuneration to depend upon what he can squeeze out of those he has to employ, and by restricting to the utmost the convenience of the ratepayers." He added, however, that as it had been intimated to him that it was the hope of the Board and of the ratepayers generally that he would conduct the election, he had decided to act as returning officer. (Applause.)

SITUATION AT WOODBRIDGE.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians on Thursday, Mr. W. P. T. Phillips presiding, the question of returning officer for the Parish Council election again came up. Mr. A. T. Cobbold, deputy clerk to the E.S.C.C., in acknowledging receipt of the resolution passed by the Board at their last meeting, stated it was the duty of the Board to appoint a returning officer if the Clerk to the Guardians declined to act.—Major-General W. H. Hessey strongly urged the clerk (Mr. Geo. E. Walker) to consent to act under protest, and he felt certain that the Board would see that Mr. Walker was not out of pocket.—The Chairman, whilst expressing his opinion that the scale of fees for contested elections was a gross injustice to the returning officers, also advised Mr. Walker to undertake the duties.—Mr. W. W. Hunt, in giving similar advice, said they were all agreed that the scale of fees for contested elections was very low, and in the event of many parishes being contested, he should be willing to contribute £1 towards recouping Mr. Walker for what he was out of pocket. The Chairman, General Hessey, and Capt. A. W. Cobbold promised to give a similar amount. After a lengthy discussion General Hessey moved, and Mr. T. Manby seconded, a resolution to be forwarded to the County Council, which was carried unanimously, and Mr. Walker under the circumstances agreed to act under protest as returning officer at the forthcoming elections. The resolution was as follows:—"Under great pressure from the Board, our clerk (Mr. Geo. E. Walker) has consented to act under protest at this election, but at the same time the Board strongly urges on the Council, in the event of the expenses, when taxed, exceeding the remuneration provided in the scale, that the deficit should be paid by the Council."—Mr. J. Fincham, master of the Workhouse, reported 89 inmates last week, 87 this week, and 98 in the corresponding period last year.

An Eye Correspondent writes:—Returning Officers' fees. As this question is now to a large extent agitating the minds of the people of Suffolk, we have been asked to publish the following scale of fees allowed by the County Council of Dorsetshire. We may add that the County of Dorsetshire tallies in very many respects with that of Suffolk, so that the fees allowed by the former county would, it is urged, be only a fair payment to returning officers in Suffolk:—Local Government Act, Dorset Scale, 26 October, 1894. Allowances to returning officers. Payments: 1. Hire and expenses fitting up room, actual cost; or fitting polling station, actual cost. 2. Each ballot box purchased, actual cost. 3. When hired, 2s. 6d. 4. Printing and providing ballot papers, actual cost. 5. Stationery at each polling station, actual cost. 6. Each stamping instrument, not exceeding 10s. 7. Copy register of electors, actual cost. 8. Printing and providing notices, nomination forms, and other documents required in and about election and cost of publishing same, actual cost. 9. Conveyances of ballot boxes from the polling station to the place of counting, if by rail 3rd class fare; by road 1s. mile. 10. Each presiding officer, and all his duties as deputy returning officer (excluding fee as counter), 12 o'clock to 8, £1 5s., 4 o'clock to 8, 15s. 11. Where two elections are held same day, in addition, 10s., 5s.; 10s. each night if from home. 12. For clerk at polling station, 7s. 6d., 5s. 13. Counting votes (one counter), 7s. 6d., 5s.; if two contests in parish two counters. Rule, special, £10 for each Union, and additional fee of £1 for each 1,000 or fraction of 1,000 for conducting the election throughout, and for each contested election: if one election in parish, £1 1s., 10s. 6d.; if two (Rural Council and Parish Council), £1 11s. 6d, £1 1s.; in borough, £2 2s.

SUICIDAL IMPULSE IN SLEEP.

John Wakeley, aged 60 years, an eating-house keeper, at 62, South Island Place, Kennington, had suffered for the last five months from an internal complaint. He told his doctor one day that he was dozing in a chair, when he had a sudden desire to kill himself. He cut his throat, and upon seeing the blood realised what he had done and threw the knife on the ground. He died, and at the inquest on Wednesday the doctor said that Wakely had been in a very low state, and suffered excruciating pain. The cause of death was growth in the bladder and exhaustion following shock from the wound in the throat, self-inflicted whilst suffering from temporary insanity. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

POULTRY AND RABBIT SHOW AT IPSWICH.

A FINE DISPLAY.

Notwithstanding the nearness of another similar exhibition, the annual show of Ipswich, Suffolk, and Norfolk Poultry, Pigeon, Rabbit, and Cage Bird Society, in the Old Museum Rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday was a showy one. For the reason stated the entries were not quite so large as last year, but the quality of many of the consignments was very good. In the Dorking, Brahma, or Cochin classes the principal prizes went to Mr. J. M. Longe, Mrs. F. Wragg, Mr. W. H. Readwin, and Mr. J. J. G. Woodcock. Mr. H. R. Platten, Mr. S. Matthew, Mr. H. R. Boby, and Mr. W. Fenn led in the English game classes, Mr. Platten showing a magnificent black-red bird that had received premier awards at Beccles and the Royal. Miss Frere and Mr. J. J. Foreman sent the best Langshans, and Mr. F. Stratton headed a strong class of Minorcas, being closely followed by Mr. G. Bowles and Mr. H. H. Godbold. Mr. S. H. Benns and Mr. W. H. Crisp scored with Plymouth rocks.

BANTAMS WERE WELL REPRESENTED,

Mr. H. Jacobi, Mr. W. Fenn, and Mr. T. Fenn led in the game classes. In the class for bantams, not game, Mr. H. Copeman was first with a small well-proportioned bird, and Mr. R. Bowles second with a good buff Cochin cockrel. Mr. G. Brandish sent the best Malay, while Mr. E. S. Greenard and Mr. F. A. Singleton took premier honours with fine game cock and hen. Other first prize winners were:—Mr. F. Cresswell (Orpingtons) Mr. J. A. Church (Wyandottes), Mr. W. H. Gamble (Leghorns), and Mr. F. Cresswell (selling class). Other winners were Mrs. F. Wragg, Mrs. Briarwood, Mr. L. Vince, Mr. S. Bagnell, Mr. H. R. Boby, Mr. E. H. C. Durrant, Mr. J. J. Foreman, Mr. C. Gaskin, Mr. J. Marston, Mr. H. H. Godbold, Miss Cane, Mr. S. H. Benns, Messrs. Branford and Cadell, Mr. J. G. Wade, Miss F. A. Roberts, Mr. H. R. Emms, Mr. T. Fenn, Mr. F. H. Fraser, Messrs. Bowman and Benstead, Mr. G. Brandish, Mr. W. J. Langdon, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Messrs. Cooper Bros., Mr. T. Creswell, Mr. H. Murton, Mr. W. H. Gamble, Mr. G. Versey, Rev. O. D. Inskip, Mr. Loynes, Mr. A. Adams, Capt. Moor, and Mr. F. Coleman. The croppers made

THE BEST CLASS OF PIGEONS;

the pouters were good in quality, but few in number; homers were strongly represented. The special prize for the best bird in the show was won by Mr. H. Sandford Parsons' heavily mottled exhibit. The other winners were:—Mr. H. Bunn, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. C. H. Row, jun., Mr. T. D. Frost, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. R. Rowe, Mr. G. Coleman, Mr. E. Ashford, Mr. R. W. Brand, Mr. J. W. Swann, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. A. E. Readwin, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. C. Candler, Mr. H. Reynolds, Mr. W. P. Mountjoy, Mr. W. Barney, Mr. J. Andrews, Mr. J. H. Marshall, Mr. F. G. A. Cook, Mr. G. V. Garrett, Mr. E. H. Southgate, Mr. F. E. Palmer, Mr. C. Dawson, Mr. T. Plowman, Mr. J. M. Miller, Mr. W. Wagstaff, Mr. T. Wild, Mr. S. Davy, Mr. W. T. Botwood, Mr. W. Mallett, Mr. A. Nunn, Messrs. Taylor and King, Messrs. H. and A. Hunt, Mr. E. Earl, Mr. A. G. Bevan, Mr. J. Andrews, Mr. L. G. Cordy, Mr. P. R. Emms, Mr. E. T. Fenn, and Mr. J. F. Wright.

AMONG THE RABBITS

was a lop belonging to Mr. F. Bennett, of Helena Road, Ipswich, that took first and two specials. The Belgians were good, the first prize winner (Messrs. Cooper, Bros.) had a little larger lop, but the second (Mr. H. C. Besant), a little better colour. The Angoras were also of even quality, and the Dutch and silver greys also up to the average. In the selling class was one of the Dutch variety, which, the judge remarked, would easily have taken first in its proper class if put there. The winners were Mr. F. Bennett, Messrs. Cooper Bros., Mr. H. C. Besant, Mr. C. Welshak, Mr. G. Kedge, Mr. C. Saul, Mr. J. Archer, jun., Miss Hamilton, Mr. H. Crawford, Mr. J. Alderton, Mr. G. V. Garrett, Messrs. Bowman and F. Benstead, Mr. F. Fulter, Mr. W. Gibbs, Mr. J. Wheeler, and Mr. W. Fleming. The cage birds were not very numerous, but included some excellent specimens. Mr. Smith carried off first and second prizes in the class for unevenly marked yellow Norwich birds, and Mr. W. Dyke the first for any variety. The prize winners were:—Cage Birds: Messrs. W. and G. Southgate, Mr. J. T. Galey, Mr. J. Stark, Mr. E. A. Smyth, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. G. L. Quinton, Messrs. Alden and Marrison, Mr. G. Swann, Mr. J. Felstead, Mr. W. Dyke, Mr. E. A. Bedwell, Mr. J. Day, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. G. V. Garrett, Mr. W. G. Scrivener. British Birds: Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. S. G. Burch, Lady Farren, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. J. Barkham, and Mr. W. T. Thornton. The judges were:—Poultry, Mr. R. Breeze, Swaffham; pigeons, Mr. R. Woods, Notts; and rabbits, Mr. Knightsbridge, London The secretarial arrangements were ably carried out by Mr. H. E. Archers and Mr. W. P. Mountjoy.

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HADLEIGH FARMERS' CLUB.

ANNUAL SHOW OF ROOTS AND BUTTER.

The annual exhibition of roots, butter, and cottagers' productions under the auspices of the Hadleigh Farmers' Club used to be one of the principal events of the year in the neighbourhood of Hadleigh, but the continued depression in agriculture has had a most deleterious effect upon the show, which was held for the fifty-fifth time in the Hadleigh Corn Exchange yesterday. Sir Joshua T. Rowley, Bart., is the president for the year, and the exhibition was divided into classes for members of the club, cottagers, and allotment cultivators—the latter a very good feature, the classes of which contained some excellent samples of potatoes, cauliflowers, red cabbages, and vegetable marrows. There was a very good show of roots, though the judges were put to some trouble by exhibitors entering the exhibits in the wrong classes, and several lots of otherwise good roots were disqualified on that account. The Yellow Globe mangolds and the green-top turnips were especially noticeable, while some particularly well-grown cabbages were also shown. The entries for butter were far from being numerous, but, with two exceptions, the samples displayed were very creditable indeed. There was only one exhibit of salt butter, and this was not as good as could have been desired, farmers in the Hadleigh district having evidently failed to grasp

THE RIGHT METHOD

of serving butter for use—a failing which has been remarked upon at this show for some years. There was no exhibit of fancy butter for the prizes offered by the Club, but any deficiency in this respect was fully atoned for by a choice and elegant basket of butter roses made by Miss Blackshaw who is carrying on a dairy class at the White Lion Hotel in connection with the West Suffolk County Council. This was not, however, sent for competition; neither was the interesting display of fancy butter exhibits made by the pupils at the Hadleigh dairy class on the previous day. In this section, too, was to be seen one of the Suffolk cheddar cheeses—not for competition—made at the class conducted by the Eastern Counties Dairy Institute at Horringer last July. It is interesting to note that these cheese have realised as much as 10d. per lb., while the butter made at Hadleigh this week has sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.—prices which are certainly tempting to dairy farmers in these times. Dressed poultry was a very small show indeed; while the exhibits of corn were so few as to afford little or no competition. The prizes for half dozens of roots were increased last year and as we have already said, this department of the show was an admirable one. The introduction of cut chrysanthemums is a new feature, and among yesterday's exhibits were some fine specimens from the grounds of the Very Rev. E. Spooner, rector of Hadleigh. The prizes for allotment cultivation were offered by the West Suffolk County Council. The withdrawal of the prizes for live poultry three years ago appears to have detracted somewhat from the show, but with the finances in an anything but flourishing state, and agriculture a bankrupt industry, the committee were justified in their action, as the fowls were

AN EXPENSIVE ATTRACTION,

and non-residents were generally the people who benefitted most by the classes for the feathered tribe. Mr. Arthur J. Grimwade, of Sudbury, again discharged the secretarial duties with ability, and the judges, whose awards gave general satisfaction, were:—Roots, Messrs. Gould, Coggleshall; and J. A. Smith, Ipswich. Fruit, tomatoes, and chrysanthemums, Messrs. C. Cundy, Sudbury, and P. Beer, Edwardstone. Poultry, eggs, butter, and honey, Mr. J. A. Smith, Ipswich; cottagers exhibits, Messrs. C. Cundy, P. Beer, T. Finch (gardener, Gifford's Hall), and C. Badman, Hadleigh; needlework, Mrs. Muriel and Mrs. R. C. Joslin; bread, C. J. Parker, Hadleigh. In the evening the members partook of their annual tea at the White Lion Hotel, after which Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart., took the chair, and Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., delivered an interesting speech.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Nine mangolds, golden tankard intermediate (prize given by Messrs. Carter and Co.), J. Cooper, Polstead. 12 gold mangolds (prizes offered by Mr. Jno. K. King, Coggeshall), W. Simpson, Hadleigh; 2, Sir Joshua T. Rowley, Tendring Hall. Six yellow globe ditto, E. Partridge; 2, E. W. Archer, semer. Six tankard mangolds, S. Robinson, Bramford; 2, E. Partridge. Six long red mangolds, S. Robinson; 2, R. Partridge, Kersey. Six long yellow mangolds, R. Partridge; 2, J. Cooper. Six red globe, E. Partridge; 2, J. Cooper. Six swedes, W. Dyer, Hadleigh; 2, S. Robinson; commended, Messrs. Wilson Bros. Six white turnips, S. Robinson. Six other sorts of turnips, F. Grimwade, Hadleigh; 2, J. Cooper. Six cabbages, Mrs. Arnold, Holbecks Park; 2, W. Simpson. Six kohl rabi, R. Partridge. Bushel white wheat (prize given by Mr. R. Aldous) B. and M. Mason. Bushel red wheat (prize given by Mr. J. F. T. Dipnall), J. Cooper. Bushel of barley (prize given by Messrs. W. E. S. and P. H. Wilson), E. W. Archer; 2, J. F. T. Dipnall. 12 ripstone pippen apples, Mrs. Archer; 2, J. W. Buttram. 12 blenheim orange ditto, J. F. T. Dipnall; 2, the Very Rev. E. Spooner. Any other summer dessert variety apples, Very Rev. E. Spooner. 12 winter or cooking apples, J. F. T. Dipnall; 2, the Very Rev. E. Spooner. 12 pears (Maria Louise), the Very Rev. E. Spooner. Other sorts of pears, C. J. Grimwade; 2, B. and M. Mason. 12 tomatoes, J. W. Brittain; 2, J. F. T. Dipnall. Collection of eggs (24 in 4 varieties), W. Green. 12 heaviest eggs, Wilson Bros. Pair of chickens (dressed), J. Cooper; 2 Wilson Bros. Pair ducks (dressed) Wilson Bros.; 2, J. F. T. Dipnall. Goose (dressed) Wilson Bros. 3lb. fresh butter, Rev. H. Russell, Layham; 2, Col. Corry; 3, Mrs. Archer; 4, Mr. W. Dyer. 10lb. jar salt butter, Rev. H. Russell. 3lb. butter (week old), Mr. W. Dyer; 2, Mr. H. W. Kersey. Honey, Mr. J. Cooper; 2, Mrs. Archer. 12 distinct Japanese chrysanthemums, Very Rev. E. Spooner; 2, Mr. J. Brittain. 12 distinct incurved chrysanthemums, Very Rev. E. Spooner; 2, Mr. J. W. Brittain. White Japanese chrysanthemums, Very Rev. E. Spooner; 2, J. W. Brittain; 3, C. J. Grimwade. White incurved chrysanthemums, Very Rev. E. Spoonr.

COTTAGERS.

Twelve dessert apples, Wm. Hatch; 2, Mrs. Boreham; 3, Ab. Clarke. 12 cooking apples, Mrs Grimwade; 2, Geo. Crisp; 3, Fredk. Howes. Three heads of celery, F. Ramplin; 2, E. E. Beer; 3, F. Norford. Red cabbage, F. Durrant; 2, J. Orford; 3, Hy. Clarke. Vegetable marrows, Walter Lloyd; 2, J. Orford. Bushel of onions (prize given by Mr. A. J. Grimwade) F. Norford; 2, S. Buttons; 3, Hy. Hynard; 4, Edward Rolfe. white kidney potatoes, Alfred Rule; 2, Josiah Clarke; 3, Jas. Offord. Kidney potatoes, F. Ramplin; 2, Jno. Simpson; 3, Arthur Munnings. White round potatoes, John Ward; 2, Alfred Rule; 3, Jas. Offord. Red round potatoes, Hy. Eighteen; 2, F. Rampling; 3, A. Munnings. Spring onions, Josiah Clarke: 2, A. Clarke; 3. Jno. Springett. Red carrots, Jas. Offord; 2, J. Maskell; 3, J. Springett. Parsnips, F. Durrant, 2, Alfred Rule; 3, Jas. Offord. White turnip, Josiah Clarke; 2, Jas. Offord; 3, R. Frost. Cabbages, J. Offord; 2, A. Clarke; 3, J. Clarke. Savoy, C. Maskell; 2, J. Ward; 3, — Hynard. Brussells sprouts, F. Durrant; 2, J. Mannor; 3, F. Ramplin. Cauliflowers, J. Ward; 2, F. Ramplin; 3, A. Rule. Red celery, Joseph Mann; 2, John Simpson; 3, Josiah Clarke. White ditto, J. Simpson; 2, J. Offord. Vegetable marrows, J. Offord; 2, Syer Ratcliffe; 3, F. Durrant. Red cabbage, A. Rule; 2, F. Durrant; 3, J. Springett. Half bushel potatoes (prize given by Sir Joshua T. Rowley), F. Ramplin; 2, A. Rule; 3, J. Springett; special, Hy. Eighteenth. Peck of onions (prize given by Mr. A. J. Grimwade), Geo. Goodman; 2, Hy. Hynard; 3, A. Clarke. Dish of cold boiled potatoes, A. Munnings; 2, J. Ward; 3, A. Emmerson. Best kept allotment (judged in August last), Jos. Mann: 2, Josiah Clarke; 3, F. Taylor. Loaf of bread (home baked), Mrs. Geo. Tatum; 2, Mrs. S. Orford; 3, Mrs. Tibbenham. Loaf of bread (not home baked), Mrs. Geo. Double; 2, Mrs. A. Emmerson; 3, Mrs. Jne. Ward.

NEEDLEWORK.

Children under 16, neatest made man's nightshirt, Lois Morley; 2, Martha Sibton. Neatest made frock, Alice Garrod; 2, Lily Rolfe. Neatest made day shirt, Lily Hammond. Specimen marked linen, Hope Gosling. Neatest made girl's nightdress, Matilda Tidman; 2, Lily Rolfe; 3, Emily Garrod. Pair knitted stockings, Maud Smith; 2, Alice Frost; 3, Maud Groves; extra, Ada Ling and Jessie Maskell. Neatest made boy's day shirt, Ellen Corder; 2, Lily Emerson. Prettiest and best made girl's apron, Bessie Lamb; 2: Louisa Beer. Specimen darning of an old garment, Kate Armstrong; 2, Maud Smith; Neatest made pillow case, Julia Beer; 2, Alice Garrod; 3, Alice Rolfe. Knitted Gloves, Charlotte Francis; 2, Maud Groves. Neatest patching of an old garment, Hannah Seggar; 2, Jesse Smith. Children under 14: Neatest made pinafore, Sarah King; 2, Beatrice Clarke; 3, Ada Ling. Woman's white nightdress, Alice Tidman; 2. Emma Oxford; 3, Ethel Gobbett. Neatest made flannel petticoat, Gertie Self; 2, Laura Branch. Pair knitted socks, Matilda Willis; 2, Mabel Sage. Girls chemise, Ethel Green; 2, Hope Gosling; 3, Bessie Scrivener. Buttonholes, Julia Beer. Knitted petticoat, Charlottee Francis; 2, Sarah Walker; 3, Kate Armstrong. Women, not dressmakers:—Neatest made man's grey day shirt, Lily Smith; 2, Mrs. S. Oxford; extra, Mrs. S. Strutt. Neatest made girl's night dress, Mr. Geo. Crisp; 2, Mrs. Sage; 3, Mrs. Grimwade. Neatest made boy's suit, Mrs. F. Oxford; 2, Mrs. N. Branch; extra, Mrs. Stannard. Neatest mended old garment, Mrs. W. Sage; 2, Mrs. Grimwade; 3, Mrs. B. Sage. Best made hearthrug, H. Westwood; 2, Mrs. Prigg. Pair knitted stockings, Charlotte Sage; 2, Alice Clarke. Specimen darned tablecloth, Mrs. S. Oxford; 2, Mrs. F. Oxford. Patchwork quilt, Annie Beeston. Children under 12:—Best made pinafore, Cordelia Keynes; 2, Jessie Maskell. Neatest made child's chemise, Mary Sage; extra, Kate Garrod. Neatest child's nightdress, Rose Bartlett; 2, Violet Death; 3, Jane Cole. Neatest made apron, Rose Barnes; 2, Elsie Austin. Neatest made baby's dress, Agness Stannard; 2, Emma Oxford; 3, Annie Mann. Neatest darned stockings, Emma Oxford. Pair knitted socks, Munnings; 2, Annie Rudd; 3, Alice Dyer.

THE FIELD.

The Duke of Hamilton's Harriers will meet on Monday, November 12th, at Hollesley Fox; Friday, the 16th, at Framlingham Hill, at 11.—The Henham Harriers will meet on Tuesday, November 13th, at Shipmeadow Workhouse; Saturday, the 17th, at St. Margaret's Greyhound, at 11.

EMIGRATION FIGURES.

Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the 10 months ended 31st October, 201,272 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe, as compared with 286,439 in the corresponding period of last year. Of the total 87,487 were English, 12,592 Scotch, and 39,084 Irish, the remainder being foreigners or persons whose nationality had not been distinguished. No fewer than 143,259 sailed for the United States, 22,438 for British North America, 8,921 for Australasia, and 14,108 for South Africa, the latter showing a large increase as compared with the corresponding 10 months of 1893. During last month 24,948 persons emigrated, as against 19,002 in October last year. The English numbered 11,809, the Scotch 1,345, and the Irish 4,836, the remainder being foreigners.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Madame Worth's celebrated Guinea Corsets (black 25s.) may be obtained from her Local Agents, Messrs. Fish and Son, Suffolk House, Ipswich.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER.

The Rev. Valentine Ward, Congregational pastor, dropped down dead in Smedley Street, Matlock Bath. He was one of the oldest Congregationalists in the country.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF MURDER.

UNPLEASANT SEQUEL TO A FUNERAL.

Michael Walsh, a Cork carman, has been committed for trial charged with the wilful murder of Michael Collins. The evidence showed that the accused, who had charge of a hearse at a funeral, drove so furiously that the people could not keep up with it. Collins remonstrated, when the accused knocked him down, and putting Collins's hand in his mouth bit it, nearly severing one of his fingers. The deceased contracted blood poisoning and died in the workhouse hospital.

LOWESTOFT SCHOOL BOARD FINANCES.

NEW SCHOOL FOR KIRKLEY.

The Lowestoft School Board held its monthly meeting on Monday evening under the presidency of the Rev. C. D. Laurence. A report from the Finance Committee recommended that application be made to the Education Department for sanction to a loan of £6,350 for building and furnishing Morton Road School, and to the repayment thereof being spread over a term of 50 years. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. W. Mobbs.—The General Purposes Committee accepted the tender of Mr. A. Bedwell, of Lowestoft, for the erection of a school at Morton Road, Kirkley, for £5,200, subject to the approval of the Education Department. The tenders for the erection of the Morton Road School were read out as follows:—Mr. O. J. Kemp, Kirkley, £5,300; Mr. H. Lacey, Norwich, £5,457; Messrs. Youngs and Son, Norwich, £5,549; Mr. G. E. Hawes, Norwich, £5,220; Messrs. Girling and Coe, Ipswich, £5,597; Mr. A. Bedwell, Lowestoft, £5,200; Mr. F. Grimble, Great Yarmouth, £6,610; Mr. W. Cork, Great Yarmouth, £5,499; Messrs. J. and B. Swatman, Lowestoft, £5,776; Mr. G. W. Beech, Great Yarmouth, £6,200; Mr. J. S. Smith, Norwich, £5,555. The report was adopted.

SUFFOLK INCENDIARY SCARE.

MORE STACK FIRING NEAR BURY.

TWO STACKS DESTROYED NEAR HAVERHILL.

Further destruction by fire, undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, was caused near Bury St. Edmund's late on Saturday night, when several stacks were completely destroyed. The steward of Mrs. Smith's Pipers Farm, Hawstead—a man named Tatum—was about to retire for the night, when his wife observed an unusual light in the stackyard. With commendable promptitude she called her husband's attention to the glare. He went to ascertain the cause, and became much alarmed at discovering that two of several stacks were blazing. A messenger was despatched on horseback to Bury St. Edmund's for the Volunteer Fire Brigade; but some time necessarily elapsed before Captain Tracy and other members of the brigade were able to arrive. Meanwhile the flames developed with fearful rapidity, and by the efforts of the brigade a sanfoin stack, a bean stack and part of a hay stack, were saved, although damaged; but two stacks of oats, one of beans, a clover stack, and a stack of wheat straw were totally destroyed. Farm buildings adjacent fortunately escaped. The damage is roughly estimated at several hundred pounds.—On Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out at the Copy Farm, Helions Bumpstead, in the occupation of Mrs. Tilbrook. Two large stacks of barley and oats were destroyed. The Haverhill Fire Brigade were quickly on the spot, and, by their exertions, saved ten other stacks. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

REMARKABLE CALENDAR AT ESSEX ASSIZES.

THE SOUTHEND MURDER.

Nearly 300 applications were received for seats at the Essex Autumn Assizes, the commission for which was opened at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, on Thursday. Special accommodation is prepared for the Press, numerous applications having been made by newspapers for seats for their representatives. The gallery usually devoted to reporters is scarcely capable of affording accommodation to more than a dozen persons, and other parts of the Court are requisitioned for Press purposes. The calendar, though not exceptionally heavy in point of numbers, is a most remarkable one. The greatest interest, of course, attaches to the trial of James Canham Read, the London dock clerk, who is indicted for the

WILFUL MURDER OF MISS FLORENCE DENNIS,

at Prittlewell, near Southend, on June 24. It is understood that the hearing will be taken on Monday next. The trial will, it is expected, extend over three days. The Solicitor-General, Mr. C. F. Gill, and Mr. G. Stephenson will appear for the prosecution; and Read will be defended by Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Warburton, who conducted the defence before the magistrates. Apart from this most sensational case there is another of a different character, which is being looked forward to with interest. In the calendar is the name of Alfred Rowland Harrington Hill, who stands indicted for feloniously wounding Miss Emily Spooner, at Dagenham, and attempting to commit suicide. The circumstances attending the case are, it will be recollected, of

A MOST ROMANTIC NATURE.

At the magisterial proceedings at Stratford Miss Spooner stated that she had been acquainted with Hill, who was her lover, for eighteen months, and that they had mutually agreed to commit suicide together. She met him by appointment on Saturday, August 25th, at Southend and they afterwards travelled to Dagenham together. There they wandered about the fields in each other's company, and towards night Hill gave her some laudanum, which she drank, and he also drank some himself. They agreed that if the laudanum did not take effect Hill should use a knife. The effects of the drug not being strong enough, Hill then, with Miss Spooner's permission, inflicted a wound in her neck with a small table-knife. They continued to wander about, and afterwards got in a small brook, but Miss Spooner was finally assisted out by Hill. During the whole of Saturday night, and for the greater part of Sunday, they

CONTINUED THEIR WANDERINGS

in a most miserable plight, and it was only on Sunday night that they sought refuge at a farmhouse in the vicinity. Hill was subsequently charged and committed for trial. The calendar also contains the name of Edmund Griffiths, who is charged with bigamy under somewhat remarkable circumstances at Barking. There are several cases of burglary, the ages of the accused prisoners being 14, 15, 16, and 17 respectively. There is one charge of criminal assault, and two of attempted criminal assault. The other charges in the calendar, which at present contains 18 names, are stealing, embezzlement, forgery of a telegram and theft of a postal letter, and attempted suicide.

SUFFOLK ROADS AND BRIDGES.

IMPORTANT APPLICATION BY THE HIGH SHERIFF.

COST OF MAIN ROADS.

Mr. H. E. Buxton presided over a meeting of the East Suffolk Roads and Bridges Committee held at the Shirehall, Ipswich, on Tuesday. A tender of £28 14s. for supplying and fixing 220 yards of stone kerbing for footpaths in Wickham Market Street, which had been previously referred back to the Committee, was again discussed.—The County Surveyor (Mr. Henry Miller) explained that the Council referred the matter back to the Committee because they objected to the grant on principle.—Mr. W. N. Whitmore strongly urged the necessity for the improvement.—Mr. H. F. Harwood, as the mover of the resolution in the Council referring the question back to the Committee, said he was influenced in doing so because he could not make up his mind that it was right to put a kerb path in so narrow a part of the road; and, further, he believed they would not be justified in spending the money. He was under the impression that his resolution in the Council suggested that Wickham Market should contribute half the expense, and he now moved a resolution to that effect.—Mr. Mobbs seconded the motion, which was carried, Mr. Whitmore finding no seconder to his proposition that the

FULL AMOUNT OF THE TENDER

be paid by the Council.—The Stowmarket Local Board applied to the Committee to take over the Pickerel Bridge, connecting Stowmarket and Stowupland.—Mr. H. F. Harwood proposed that the application be acceded to.—Mr. Deck remarked that probably after taking it over they would be asked to build a new bridge.—Mr. J. A. Smith moved, and Mr. Mobbs seconded, that the application be declined, and this was carried.—Mr. W. N. Waller attended to make an application with regard to a bridge at Little Bealings. The nature of his application was to obtain information as to the enclosure of the ancient watering-place at the bridge. He said that when the roads were under the control of Quarter Sessions, the then county surveyor (Mr. Eyton), the road surveyor, and the overseer, thought proper to enclose the watering-place at the bridge, which had been used as such beyond the memory of man. Consequently people had

NOT THE MEANS FOR WATERING THEIR STOCK.

The enclosure was not noticed at the time, and no objection was made to Quarter Sessions; but he now asked whether the County Council, acting in the place of the Quarter Sessions, could not now remove the fence.—The Chairman said that Mr. Waller's application hardly came within the terms of the agenda.—Mr. H. F. Harwood considered it a question for the District Councils. Ultimately the Committee decided that as the matter stood they had no jurisdiction, but Mr. J. A. Smith intimated that he should on a future occasion move that the bridge be taken over.—The County Surveyor stated that the amount expended on main roads up to the 30th September was £3,079 19s. 4d., leaving a balance of the requisition money granted of £1,771, of which £1,000 would be expended. He thought that the next quarter, being a very heavy one, £2,500 should be granted, which would be the same as in the corresponding period of last year. The amount spent up to the 30th September was

£200 LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

—A formal resolution was passed that the Finance Committee be requisitioned to provide the £2,500.—Mr. Henry Miller was re-appointed County Surveyor.—A motion that all questions relating to contributions to roads, other than main roads, be referred to the District Councils, when constituted, instead of to the Committees consisting of the County Councillors and Aldermen residing within the Union, was carried unanimously.

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AN OLD CUSTOM REVIVED.

An old custom was revived at the recent marriage of Sir Reginald Hanson's daughter to Mr. Ward. Every bridesmaid had a groomsman.

SACRIFICED TO A FINNISH IDOL.

A REMARKABLE STORY FROM RUSSIA.

A terrible example of the remains of heathenism in Russia (says the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent) is mentioned in the *Moscow Gazette* and other journals. A trial, it is stated, will shortly take place of a number of peasants living in a district of Kazan for killing one of their number as a sacrifice to the idols of the Votiaks, a Finnish race, of whom considerable numbers continue to live in more or less uncivilised conditions along the Volga, between the Viatka and Kama rivers.

PASSIONATE SERVANT'S SUICIDE.

Alice Davidson, age 16, committed suicide by cutting her throat. The evidence at the inquest showed that she had been employed as under-housemaid at No. 10, Manor Road, Twickenham, for about a month. After a slight quarrel with a fellow-servant she exclaimed, "I think I'll cut my throat," at the same time taking a table-knife from under her apron and drawing it across her neck. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during mental derangement," the Coroner remarking that the girl appeared to have taken her life during a fit of uncontrollable passion.

A VICTIM OF INFLUENZA.

SUICIDE NEAR EYE.

A most distressing case of suicide occurred at Athelington, near Eye, on Wednesday, when the wife of Tampion Cunnell drowned herself in a pond by the side of the road, and within 60 yards of her house. The deceased, who leaves a husband and six children, had during the past week been suffering from influenza, and on Wednesday morning she was the first to come downstairs; her husband followed some time afterwards, and not finding her, went to the nearest neighbour, and on his return saw a woman's skirt floating on a pond by the side of the road. Without any assistance he promply rescued the body, which proved to be that of his wife. Life was quite extinct, although every means was used to restore animation.

THE BLYTHING NAVIGATION.

COUNTY COUNCIL ASKED TO TAKE OVER THE COMMISSION.

On Tuesday at a meeting of the East Suffolk General Purposes Committee held at Ipswich, the chairman (Mr. T. Lomax) reported receipt of a lengthy communication from Mr. W. C. Tuck, solicitor, Halesworth, in which was given a history of the Blyth Navigation, and the County Council were asked to take over the Commission under the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Local Government Act. Since the receipt of that communication, however, Mr. Tuck had written another letter, asking that the matter might be allowed to stand over for a time, as the Commissioners were about to memorialise the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act. The Chairman added that the Board of Trade could under certain conditions authorise the abandonment of the canal, which was included in the Blyth Navigation.—Mr. R. L. Everett asked whether by delay they would be risking any valuable privilege.—The Chairman: On the contrary, we shall have to be very careful what we are about. It is an old story that the Blyth Navigation is almost defunct, financially; the river is in a bad state, and the question involved is more of a landowners' question. The Blyth Commissioners would like to get the whole thing off their hands, no doubt, but the Board of Trade will not hand it over to us without giving us due notice.—The consideration of the matter was postponed.

GROSS CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

AN ALDEBURGH VETERINARY DESERVEDLY PUNISHED.

The adjourned charge against Edward Thomas Coe, an Aldeburgh veterinary surgeon, for cruelty to a horse at Wickham Market, was heard before the Woodbridge Justices on Wednesday.—Mr. J. T. Colam appeared for the R.S.P.C.A., and Mr. W. Marshall, of Ipswich, for the defendant.—Mr. Colam said the defendant drove the animal, which was attached to a trap, into Wickham Market on the 5th October, in a painfully lame and exhausted condition.—As Coe was driving into the town, Mr. Samuel William Leggett, veterinary surgeon, recognised the animal as one he had sold a year ago for breeding purposes. Mr. Leggett parted with the horse as it was unfit for work, and would never be of any use unless worked on light land. In spite of continued protests by Mr. Leggett, the defendant persisted in driving the horse, which he beat unmercifully. On reaching the Volunteer Inn yard, the animal

DROPPED DOWN OWING TO EXHAUSTION

and excessive lameness. After being lifted up, the horse fell to the ground twice before the ostler could get the harness off. Later on, Coe harnessed the horse, which was utterly incapable of walking, with the intention of driving back to Aldeburgh; Police-constable Wilson, however, threatened to lock him up, and the animal was unharnessed.—Evidence was given in support of the case by Mr. Leggett; Mr. H. Day, surveyor, of Wickham Market; Arthur Knight, ostler; Police-constable Wilson, and Mr. J. Worsley, veterinary surgeon, Ipswich.—Mr. Marshall, on behalf of the defendant, said the latter received the animal from Edward Warmoll, miller, of Knoddishall, to cure the lameness, and the horse had so far recovered that defendant considered he was justified in driving it to Wickham Market.—Evidence was offered by Sergt.-Major Fletcher, of Framlingham; Harry Fennell, the Chequers, Wickham Market; David Ford, signalman, Campsey Ashe; and Edward Warmoll, miller, Knoddishall.—The Bench characterised the case as one of gross cruelty, and sentenced Coe to two months' hard labour.

EVENING CONCERT AT IPSWICH.

There was only one vacant space in the Ipswich Public Hall on Tuesday evening when the annual concert promoted by Mr. F. Pawsey was given. This was in the apse, where no one could be expected to sit, but where a public organ ought to be, and in face of such a splendid attendance as that with which Mr Pawsey's enterprise was rewarded, it did seem that the musical people of the district should be strong enough to realise that idea. All the reserved seats were taken up, and the back part so crowded that it was evident a larger building could have been filled. The concert opened with an artistic interpretation by Madame Hast and Mr. Leo Stern of a pianoforte and cello duet from the works of the Norwegian master, Greig—an allegro agitato movement from a sonata. Miss Mabel Berrey, the young soprano who has been brought into fame by Sir Chas. Hallé, then made her first appearance in Ipswich. The song was one by Denza, entitled "A May Morning," and the beauty of the voice was quickly recognised. It is of exceptional quality, has been carefully cultivated, and withal there was a naturalness of grace and feeling. The high notes were particularly good. Miss Berrey's next contribution was a bolero, "Le retour des promis" (Dessauer), which had an enthusiastic encore. The rendering of the florid passage in the solo was extremely clear, and the trill delightful. On the re-demand she sang "Loch Lomond" with taste, and in the second part gave "Butterflies" (Corbett) very prettily. Madame Alice Gomez,

THE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PARTY, A SPANISH EURASIAN,

born in Calcutta, has a strong and full contralto voice, which was heard to advantage (although she had a slight cold) in the song "Altdeutscher Liebereim," by Carl Bohm. She interpreted it with real sympathy, and on an encore sang, "When love is kind." For the Eastern love song (Bendall) she was again recalled, the vocalisation being delightful, and the discreet use of the portamento style specially admired. Madame Gomez replied with a Russian air. Her last appearance was to present the Irish love song, "Put your head, my bonnie," which was melodious. Miss Berrey and Madame Gomez gave as a duet, "The song of the birds." The contralto was, perhaps, a little too strong for the soprano, but the song was a very charming one, and gratified the assembly. The 'cello solos by Mr. Leo Stern, who last year performed no fewer than eight times before Royalty, were looked forward to with interest, and were not disappointing. In the first pianoforte and 'cello duet, the faultlessness of intonation, of course, struck everyone. In the solo, "La cygne," by the French composer, Saint Saëns, the dying notes were particularly sweet, and the tarantella, by which it was immediately followed, showed the player's versatility. On the re-demand he gave one of Chopin's nocturnes, in which the double stopping was very clearly done. A romance, by Golterman, was feelingly given, and a *morceau*, "Butterflies" (Popper), with spirit. The Meister Glee Singers have so often won encomia in Ipswich that little need be said in their praise.

THE CLEVEREST THING

in the evening was the musical jest "An Italian Salad," written in the form of a finale to an opera. The characteristic way in which the various forms of expression in music were brought out, tickled the humour of the audience. They responded with the plantation melody, "Massa's in the cold, cold ground," with imitation banjo accompaniment. The special harmonisation of "Robin Adair" showed as usual the admirable balance of the voices, and the encore, "Joyful hours," was appreciated. "The Ring and the Rose" was plaintive, the pianissimo ending being very effective. On a recall they fetched the company with a humorous part song, "Caught," wherein the mock solemnity of the bass in the line "They thought that no one knew it," was very amusing. The humorous quartet, "The Fiddler," was also well received. With regard to the separate contributions of the Meister Singers it must be said that if one had to indicate a preference among voices all of real quality, it would be for the tenor, Mr. Gregory Hast. The rare power, taste and feeling with which he gave expression to his songs greatly pleased the audience. His

HIGH REGISTER WAS PARTICULARLY GOOD.

The "Spring Song," by Leoni, a dainty air, was followed by Poe's "Annabel Lee," with its ever welcome flow of mystic melody. Mr. Wm. Sexton (the alto) supplied a sprightly rendering of the Irish ballad, "Beautiful Kitty," and Mr. William Forington (baritone) gratified with Leoni's new song "Golden Lilies." Mr. Webster Norcross (bass) excelled with "The Norseman," the boldness and tenderness of the theme alike being ably brought out. The encore was "Drinking," which further displayed his vocal power. Madame Hast undertook the arduous duties of accompanist, and performed them sympathetically.

FITS OR EPILEPSY. Giddiness, Sensations Faints, I will demonstrate to the whole world how that most dreadful of all complaints, "Epilepsy," which has been hitherto considered incurable, can be permanently cured (*without the chance of failure*).—Write to the "Secretary," Burwood House, Burwood Place, Hyde Park, London, he will send you "Gratis," full instructions forfeure.

DEATH OF THE REV. G. IRVING-DAVIES.

Regret will be felt through a wide district at the death of the Rev. George Irving-Davies, which occurred after a short illness at Kelsale Rectory on Friday evening. The deceased gentleman was presented to the living in 1868, and became Rural Dean of South Dunwick in 1881. During his incumbency at Kelsale the church has been made one of the most beautiful in the county, and a large amount of work has been done in the parish, Mr. Davies having the aid of two assistant clergymen, one of whom—his son—has in later years considerably relieved him of the responsibility of his duties. Mr. Davies took a keen interest in, and was a generous supporter of, village institutions, particularly the club and the horticultural show.

THE INSULT TO IPSWICH WORKING MEN.

MEETING OF THE IPSWICH FEDERATION.

THE RADICAL PARTY CENSURED.

SCATHING REJOINDERS.

Upwards of 100 members of the Ipswich branch of the Ipswich Mutual Working Men's Independent Federation met at the Rose Inn, St. Peter's, on Thursday evening, on the occasion of their second annual dinner and social evening, the large company including no less than seven sea captains (members of the Federation) sailing out of the port of Ipswich. Host Arthur Last served a substantial repast, at the conclusion of which Mr. A. L. Edwards (president of the Federation) took the chair, Mr. J. Tubby (chairman of the branch) occupying the vice, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in toast and song. The customary loyal toasts having been enthusiastically received, the President congratulated the members upon the success which had attended the Federation which was started in that room two years ago. He was able to tell them that nearly 600 new members had been obtained at Grimsby, where, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the Trade and Labour Council of the town, the Federation members at the municipal election last week went to the poll, voted straight, and took four seats for the Trade and Labour Council and their supporters. (Cheers.) So that whether they were a "mongrel" crew or not they told a tale at the elections at Grimsby and Ipswich. (Laughter and applause.) He was quite sure from the way in which their Ipswich members worked, including the Chairman and Secretary, that the success which crowned their efforts last week was largely due to their Federation's operations. He wanted to remind the members of that branch that next Tuesday was the

SHARING-OUT NIGHT.

Their money had not been spent by officials and in management expenses, but it was in hand at the present time. (Applause.) That money was theirs, and that night they had in addition rubbed their faces against roast beef and legs of mutton instead of allowing unprincipled agitators to do it for them. (Laughter.) With respect to the elections at Ipswich last Thursday, he wanted to say a few words about the speeches at the Reform Club. He did not wish to drag politics into the question, but when men like Mr. Wm. Paul called independent working men "mongrels," he ought to hide his head for shame for the way he had spoken of them. (Applause, and "There's no shame in him.") He (Mr. Edwards) found, on reference to "Nuttall's Dictionary," that a "mongrel" meant "an animal of mixed breed," and further Mr. Paul told them they were not to be tolerated. They would show Mr. Paul and all his party whether they meant to be tolerated or not. (Cheers.) They were only sorry he had not to come before the electors of Bridge Ward, instead of his being returned unopposed. If they had known as much as they knew now they would have had a "go" for him, and shown him what the Ipswich Mutual Working Men's Independent Federation could do with men who had the impudence to tell them they were mongrels and not to be tolerated. (Loud cheers). But they would keep that shot in the locker for Mr. Wm. Paul, and when he wanted the support of those "mongrels," he would have to "seek fresh fields and pastures new." He also told them they were playing into the hands of the Conservative party. As far as he (the President) was concerned, and the officials and members of the different branches of their Federation, it was immaterial to them into whose hands they were playing so long as they were playing into the hands of those who would support the unity, honour and integrity of our empire. (Applause) It was immaterial so long as they played into the hands of those who would protect the trade and commerce of our country, which meant employment and money for the workmen.

THOSE WERE THEIR POLITICS,

and depend upon it whether they played into the hands of the Conservative or any other party, they would "play up" for the party which conferred the greatest benefits and blessings on the masses of this country. (Cheers.) Further, Mr. Paul said he would like to know what they had got at their back. If he would come out next week and test his strength in the Bridge Ward they would let him see. One thing was certain: they had got manhood, they had got independence, honesty of purpose and true principles, whether they were "mongrels not to be tolerated" or not. He (the speaker) contended that as long as they were independent of Mr. Paul or any of his gang, or as long as they were independent of the rotten Liberal party we had in power, it was their duty to tell what they could do when the right time came; but they would certainly know how to resent the insult cast upon their manhood, and to pay back the party whose mouthpiece Mr. Paul was when he called the independent working men of Ipswich "mongrels not to be tolerated." (Cheers, and a voice: "Mongrels got him in last time.") Yes, but they would not the next time. Mr. Edwards said he had also noticed another flourish of trumpets at the Reform Club from Mr. Elkington, the manager of the *East Anglian*, who said "he had always striven to do justice to the working men in his newspapers." Well all he could say was, God help the justice he had tried to do their Federation. He admitted that Mr. Elkington had tried to do justice to a certain section of working men, viz., the Trade and Labour Council of Ipswich, and in bolstering up some rotten unions which existed in the eastern counties. Mr. Elkington's papers had served the cause of that section very well; but when their Federation had exposed the balance-sheets and let daylight into those rotten unions with which the country was being cursed, Mr. Elkington, neither in the *East Anglian* nor the *Mercury*, lifted his pen or raised his voice in support of them. On the contrary, he

RETURNED THEIR CORRESPONDENCE,

refused to publish it, and by so doing allowed the many workmen ignorant of the instability of these associations to go on contributing to them. ("Shame.") When they invited him to Stowmarket with them, he gave them a little paragraph in the *Anglian*, but in the *Mercury* half a column was devoted to lying, scandalous abuse of their Federation and their officials. If that was serving the interests of the working classes they wanted none of Mr. Elkington's help. (Hear, hear.) They could do without the *East Anglian*, they wanted none of the dirty *Mercury*, and they could do without the support of Mr. Elkington, Mr. Wm. Paul, Mr. Allport, or any of that class. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the speaker expressed the hope that the Federation would continue to prosper, and he only regretted that some representative of the party who addressed them as mongrels was not present, as he would have been undeceived when he came to settle the question whether they were mongrels or not. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Edwards) was proud to think that in their Federation they had the cream of the working men of Ipswich, whose respectability would compare with that of Mr. Paul, Mr. Elkington, or any of the motley crew. Their members were men who could challenge either of the gentlemen named in regard to respectability or honesty of purpose, and in future they would give men who described them as mongrels a wide berth. They would resist their principles and the party they represented.—The toast of "Success to the Ipswich Federation" was proposed by the Chairman and suitably responded to by Mr. J. Tubby, who strongly resented the "mongrel" description which Mr. Paul had given them, and said that as Chairman of the branch he could truthfully say their members were straight-forward, honest working men. (Applause.)—The remainder of the evening was agreeably spent in violin solos by Mr. Wright—a young player who gives much promise as a musician—and songs by Messrs. Alcock, Tricker, D. Newson, — Dodd, A. Osborn, C. Smith, F. Wells and Wilmott

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LOCAL SHARE LIST.

Supplied by C. E. TEMPEST, 14, Arcade Street Ipswich.

Ipswich 3°/o Corporation Stock ...	103¾	104¼
Ipswich Dock Debentures 3½°/o Blacks ...	100½	101½
Ditto 3½°/o Reds ...	100	101
Ditto 3½°/o 1877 issue	100	101
Ipswich Gas A ... Stock ...	250	255
Ditto B ... Stock ...	194	198
Ditto C ... Stock ...	185	190
British Gas ...	48½	49½
Colchester Gas A ...	41	42
Ditto B ...	31	32
Bury St. Edmund's Gas (1849) ...	23	24
Ditto (1859) ...	19	20
Ditto (1879) ...	16	17
Yarmouth Gas, £30 shares	52	53
Ditto £30 shares ...	46½	47½
Ditto £7½ ...	13	14
Woodbridge Gas ...	18	19
Alliance Assurance ...	9½	9¾
Colchester Brewery Ordinary ...	¾	1¼
Ditto 7°/o Preference ...	3½	3¾
Daniell & Sons' Breweries Ordinary ...	4¼	4¾
Ditto 7°/o Preference ...	10¼	10¾
Ditto 5°/o Debentures...	98	100
William Fraser & Co., Debentures...	99	100

9th November, 1894.

C. E. TEMPEST,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
14, ARCADE STREET, IPSWICH.

Investment list on application.

HARTISMERE UNION.

I, the Undersigned, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the AUDIT of the Accounts of the said HARTISMERE UNION, and of the Rural Sanitary District in the said Union, and of the several Parishes and Contributory Places contained in the said Union and District, or in the said Union solely, for the half-year ended MICHAELMAS last, will commence at the Board Room of the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union at Eye, on MONDAY, the 26th day of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated the 8th day of November, 1894.
(Signed) H. H. WALROND,
District Auditor of the Suffolk Audit District.

SCHOOL BOARD ACCOUNTS.

I, the Undersigned, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the AUDITS of Accounts of the undermentioned SCHOOL BOARDS for the year ended SEPTEMBER 29th last will severally commence at the place and at the respective times specified below:—

Name of School Board.	Place at which Audit will be held.	Time appointed for Audit. Date.	Hour.
		1894.	
Westhorpe	Union Workhouse, Eye	Nov. 28th	2 p.m.
Wickham Skeith	" "	"	2.30 p.m.
Redlingfield	" "	"	3 p.m.
Occold U.D.	" "	29th	10 a.m.
Bacton	" "	"	10.30 a.m.
Wortham	" "	"	11.30 a.m.

Dated the 8th day of November, 1894.
(Signed) H. H. WALROND,
District Auditor of the Suffolk Audit District.

TO FARMERS, CARTERS, AND OTHERS.
WANTED Tenders for carting about 350 tons firewood (deal ends, boards), now lying on Walberswick beach, to the south side Southwold Harbour.—C. W. Dance, Crown Hotel, Southwold.

EAST SUFFOLK & IPSWICH HOSPITAL

SUNDAY COLLECTIONS.

FIRST LIST.

THE Board of Management beg thankfully to acknowledge the following COLLECTIONS from the undermentioned Places of Worship:—

	£	s.	d.
Alderton ...	2	4	9
Aldham ...	2	8	4
Ashbocking ...	6	11	0
Barham ...	2	11	9
Barking ...	6	7	2
Bealings, Great	3	3	0
Bealings, Little	2	11	1
Belstead ...	6	10	10
Benhall ...	1	1	0
Bentley ...	6	11	6
Blakenham, Little ...	1	10	0
Bramford ...	12	6	1
Brantham ...	5	18	8
Bredfield ...	4	0	4
Bromeswell ...	1	10	0
Bucklesham ...	1	12	6
Burgh ...	4	15	9
Burstall ...	5	0	0
Capel St. Mary ...	4	6	0
Chattisham ...	1	10	0
Chattisham Chapel ...	1	3	2
Chelmondiston Wesleyan Chapel ...	2	2	0
Clopton ...	2	8	0
Combs ...	2	12	0
Cotton ...	4	4	0
Cretingham ...	2	2	4
Darmsden ...	2	8	7
Dallinghoo ...	1	12	10
Debenham ...	6	0	0
Debenham Chapel ...	2	2	0
Earl Soham ...	3	0	0
Earl Stonham ...	6	6	0
East Bergholt ...	4	4	3
East Bergholt Foresters' Church Parade ...	5	5	0
Elmsett ...	3	13	6
Erwarton ...	2	18	7
Eyke ...	3	15	4
Falkenham ...	4	2	8
Felixstowe ...	9	8	10
Felixstowe, St. John's Baptist Church ...	4	14	0
Flowton ...	5	3	9
Framlingham ...	4	13	2
Freston ...	4	14	0
Glemham, Little and Great ...	2	7	0
Grundisburgh ...	4	10	7
Gosbeck, St. Mary ...	5	13	1
Hadleigh ...	6	6	0
Harkstead ...	4	0	3
Hasketon ...	5	19	0
Hemley ...	2	14	2
Hemingstone ...	1	4	5
Henley ...	3	2	3
Heigham ...	5	10	1
Hintlesham ...	5	0	7
Hitcham ...	1	6	0
Holbrook ...	7	4	8
Holton, St. Mary ...	4	12	1
Hollesley ...	3	18	6
Hoxne ...	3	10	11
Iken ...	1	8	4
Ipswich, All Saints ...	5	7	0
" St. Helen's ...	9	9	0
" St. John's ...	8	8	0
" St. Lawrence ...	3	4	0
" St. Margaret's ...	26	6	2
" Museum Street Chapel ...	5	1	0
" St. Mary Elms ...	5	5	0
" St. Mary Stoke ...	10	10	10
" St. Matthew's ...	10	19	0
" St. Michael's ...	6	19	5
" St. Nicholas...	6	10	0
" St. Peter's ...	8	8	0
" St. Stephen's ...	2	17	0
" Tacket Street Congregational Church ...	7	9	6
Kesgrave and Brightwell ...	2	11	6
Kersey ...	1	7	5
Kirton ...	3	0	0
Lindsey ...	1	4	6
Layham ...	2	0	1
Martlesham ...	7	5	7
Mickfield ...	1	4	0
Monewden ...	4	4	0
Nacton and Levington ...	10	0	0
Needham Market ...	8	6	0
Needham Market Congregational Church...	2	0	0
Nettlestead ...	3	3	11
Offton ...	4	5	3
Old Newton ...	1	1	0
Orford ...	2	10	10
Pettistree ...	1	18	0
Pettaugh ...	2	7	10
Playford ...	4	14	0
Ramsey ...	1	1	0
Raydon ...	4	4	0
Ringshall ...	4	0	0
Rushmere ...	5	17	3
Saxmundham ...	4	15	2
Saxted ...	1	17	2
Sibton ...	3	6	0
Somersham ...	2	3	6
Sproughton ...	6	1	9
Stonham Parva ...	1	16	6
Stowupland ...	2	0	4
Stutton ...	4	5	8
Sudbourne ...	2	5	8
Sutton ...	4	10	1
Tattingstone Wesleyan Chapel ...	5	0	6
Thorndon ...	3	0	0
Trimley St. Mary ...	1	16	9
Trimley St. Martin ...	1	5	6
Tunstall ...	3	14	5
Waldringfield ...	3	7	2
Walton ...	6	17	1
Westerfield ...	7	1	8
Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford ...	2	18	6
Whatfield ...	3	10	9
Wherstead ...	2	8	8
Whitton ...	5	13	0
Wickham Market ...	8	0	0
Wickham Market, Loyal Thellusson Lodge of Oddfellows' church parade ...	2	2	0
Wickham Market, Rational Sick and Burial Association church parade ...	0	15	6
Winston ...	1	11	4
Witnesham chapel ...	1	18	0
Witnesham Foresters' church parade ...	2	5	0
Worlingworth ...	2	2	0

SATURDAY COLLECTIONS.

FIRST LIST.

THE Board of Management beg thankfully to acknowledge the following COLLECTIONS from the undermentioned firms:—

	£	s.	d.
Alston and Moir ...	0	13	3
Bennett and Son ...	0	5	6
Botwood and Son, W. ...	1	1	9
Brown and Co., W. ...	1	1	0
Catchpole and Co. ...	1	1	6
Christie, F. A., ...	0	14	3
Churchman, W. A. and A. C. ...	2	2	0
Cobbold and Co. (Cliff) ...	4	4	0
Cocksedge and Co. ...	2	2	0
Cowell, S. H. ...	3	14	8
Cranfield, Bros. ...	1	4	3
Crisp and Smith ...	1	1	6
Doughty, Mrs. ...	2	2	0
Fraser and Co., W. ...	3	16	5
Fison and Co. (Eastern Union Mills), J. ...	2	2	9
" (Chemical Works) ...	0	16	6
Footman and Co. (assistants) ...	4	14	0
G.E.R. Boats ...	0	15	1
" Engineers' Department ...	8	0	0
" Locomotive Department ...	11	0	0
" Passengers' Department ...	4	3	0
" Telegraph Department ...	1	4	3
Girling and Coe ...	5	15	5
Grayston, W. ...	1	2	0
Ipswich Dock Commission ...	1	10	6
" Fire Brigade ...	1	5	0
" Gas Works ...	2	8	7
" Borough Police ...	2	2	0
" *Journal* ...	1	1	0
Mason, G. (Oil Mill) ...	1	12	6
" (Waldringfield Works) ...	1	5	6
Mason, Geo. (Timber Yard) ...	0	16	6
Nicholson and Son ...	1	18	11
Orvis and Fuller ...	1	11	3
Pawsey, F. ...	0	17	6
Phillips, W. ...	0	12	0
Rands and Jeckell ...	1	1	0
Ransomes and Rapier ...	2	15	0
Ransomes, Sims and Jeffries ...	25	1	6
Rosher and Co., F. ...	2	2	0
Sewell, C. A. ...	2	8	1
Stearn and Son ...	1	5	0
Stearn, Chas. ...	0	13	3
Suffolk Chronicle ...	0	12	9
Turner, E. R. and F. ...	7	11	5
Whitmore and Co., Wm. ...	2	15	7

T. EDGAR MAYHEW,
Secretary.

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